THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,361—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th June	CALEDONIA a	7558	....	....
24th "	DEVANHA	8952	MALWA	10393
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6898	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA..	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA a	7558	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
9th "	OCEANA	6810	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ..	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Orders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 2 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (Tuesday on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
GUIDEBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
CARGO	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
For CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
For LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	9 June	26 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	12,500	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	...	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	9080	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5584	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	5 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
Birmingham	7009	16 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5531	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 573	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
To London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
To Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Single Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer from Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes. Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra ...	1695	Thurs.	15th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka...	1695	Fri.	16th June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 21st June, calling at ports as inducement offers for particulars of which apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Saturday, 17th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3208 tons, sailing on or about 21st June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July 1911
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages app'y to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Antimo	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Penang	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak, F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A DIFFERENCE.

A PIECE of really fine glass glorifies a room as does a rare rug or a canvas by a master.

So unmistakably a work of art, so DIFFERENT is Hawkes' Cut Glass, that let one once come under its charm, become familiar with its distinguishing qualities, she is spoiled for anything else in "cut glass."

The exquisite tone of Hawkes, its superb cutting, the suave and beautiful lines of the design—EVERY DETAIL emphasises what women are more and more coming to realize.

There is more pleasure in owning a single article of "Hawkes'" than in a whole collection of ordinary glass.

Our present assortment of Hawkes' Cut Glass is very rich:—

Table service, individual pieces, toilet accessories, flower receptacles, etc.

It will interest you to spend a half hour looking over this Hawkes' group and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENCY FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S.

SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE,
PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.'S

LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The Pianos noted below are good instruments returned from hire or on commission Sale. There are a number of excellent bargains amongst them. Every Piano guaranteed Sound.

All are Full Compassed (7 octave) Upright or Cottage Pianos unless otherwise marked.

		Rs.
1	IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Case	150
2	CHAPPELL PIANO, IRON FRAMED, Solid Case	150
3	IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Chippendale Mahogany Case	175
6	Do do	175
50	ALLISON UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED PIANO, Carved Mahogany Case	200
51	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH BUILT PIANETTE, Sheraton Mahogany	225
52	ENGLISH MADE IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Dark Mahogany	250
53	UPRIGHT GRAND, Iron Framed, Full Trichord, Black Case	275
7	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Mahogany Case	275
8	IRON FRAMED PIANETTE Mahogany Case	275
10	ALLISON IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case (H C D)	275
11	Do do (McN)	275
14	ENGLISH PATENT FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case	300
68	BROADWOOD & SONS, Indian Model Mahogany Case	300
15	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH PIANO, full size, Mahogany Case	300
16	ALLISON INDIAN MODEL PIANO, Solid Case (M. H.)	300
54	ALLISON TROPICAL PIANETTE, Iron Frame, Solid Mahogany Case	300
67	CHALLEN & SONS, Indian Model Walnut Case (F. A.)	350
55	IRON FRAMED FULL COMPASSED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case	375
56	ALLISON IRON UPRIGHT INDIAN MODEL PIANO, (Rs 575)	375
57	CAROL OTTO INDIAN IRON FRAMED OVERSTRUNG PIANO, Black Case	475
58	ROSE & CO.'S STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Mahogany	425
59	KNAKE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany Case	475
21	STROHMENGER IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, Mahogany Case	550
28	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH UPRIGHT GRAND, Full Trichord nearly new	575
60	STROHMENGER UPRIGHT GRAND, overstrung trichord	600
61	SCHIEDMAYER STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	600
32	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT (Rs. 900 Model)	575
30	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED OBLIQUE UPRIGHT, nearly new	675
33	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	675
34	BROADWOOD IRON FRAMED 7 OCTAVE PIANETTE, very little used	675
35	KNAKE IRON FRAMED EBONIZED UPRIGHT, practically new	700
36	BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND, Mahogany Case	*750
37	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany, Rs 975 Model	750
42	BROADWOOD UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND, very little used	775
48	ELECTRIC SELF-PLAYING PIANO, Hopkinson Electrelle, nearly new, can be used also as an ordinary piano	1,200

HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

9	BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO, in Mahogany Case	850
25	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	575
26	RACHAL GRAND PIANO, Mahogany Case	575
62	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	475
63	KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	775
64	BROADWOOD QUARTER GRAND, Special Indian Model	775
65	SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STANDARD INDIAN BABY GRAND	850
66	KNAKE BABY GRAND, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	900
47	ERARD BABY GRAND, Special Tropical Model	1,200

PIANOLAS.—A few genuine "Pianolas" by the Orchestrelle Co. for Sale from Rs. 300.

S. ROSE & CO., Telegrams: "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY. FORT, BOMBAY.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE MALABAR TIMBER YARDS AND SAW MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS are invited for the GOODWILL, BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY and Stock in Trade of the Hubli Branch of the above-named Company. This comprises a complete Timber plant and business with a ready-made connection in a district where there is an excellent opening.
Particulars on application to:
F. HOWARD OAKLEY, F.A.A.,
Post Box 67,
Madras.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their First Ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of August, 1911, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public Street known as the Junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1911.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

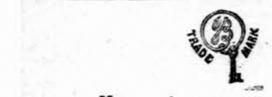
EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	108 9 0	,, 22-40	,, 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	,, 23-30	,, 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	,, 8-3	,, 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15		Arr. 18-30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.



No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!

If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's

Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,

STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,

FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,

Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT HAVING come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that

WHITE NAINSOOKS

have recently been sold in Bombay having stamped thereon

NOS. 7070, 8080, & 9090

which numbers are well known to be the sole and exclusive property of

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.

The Public are hereby warned that in the event of any infringement of their rights, the Undersigned will institute proceedings against all offending parties.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Bombay, 13th June, 1911.

Suit No. 5 of 1911.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.
ZOE KATHLEEN DEASE Nee WATSON..... Petitioner
vs.
GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE ..... Respondent.

WHEREAS ZOE KATHLEEN DEASE, Nee WATSON, residing at No. 72, Wellesley Street, in the Town of Calcutta, has instituted this Suit against GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE, her husband, who was formerly a Sergeant in the Police Department at Bareilly, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, but whose present address and occupation are unknown, for dissolution of her marriage with the said George Robert Maitland Dease, her husband, on the ground of bigamy with adultery with MAY SHOWELL LAWRENCE and for custody of their son LIONEL MAITLAND DEASE and costs of this Suit, the said respondent, George Robert Maitland Dease is required to file his answers in this Suit within 21 days and to appear before this Court at or before the expiration of 32 clean days from the publication of this notice and the said respondent George Robert Maitland Dease is informed that in default of his appearance on the day hereinbefore mentioned, this Suit will be heard exparte as against him on the expiry of 32 days from the date of this publication.—Dated the 10th day of May 1911.

RADHIKANATH GANGULY,
Petitioner's Attorney.
N. CHATTERJEE,
Master,
High Court, Original Side.

THE JAFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,050 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)
Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and and the following:—

Furniture of a gentleman, such as dining, camp writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron cots cupboards, almira, cabinets, chest of drawers, also piano, iron safes, phonographs.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

ASK FOR

SUTTON GARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN,

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE EMPIRE PAGEANT,
England coronates in honour of King George.
THE, PARIS DISASTER.
The terrible death of M.
"FOOLSHEAD"
The audience simply screamed at him on Saturday.
LES ORIGINAL MIGNONS.
Parisian Whirlwind Dancers in their speciality dances. Waltz Divinia, the Skate Dance, Danse Les Apaches, &c., &c.
These Artistes appear at each Show.
And our
FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Our Star Film "ROMAN IDYALL."
A finely acted and beautifully coloured romance.
TWO GREAT GRIEFS.
A five minutes' amusement by MAX LINDER.
FOOLSHEAD also appears on the Screen.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.
HALF PRICES.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred *
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it." Patient.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c..

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE **SKIN** **KALYDOR**
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

INSURANCES.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princess Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£19,000,000.

The Directors have declared the sum of £1,402,253 available for division among Participating Life Policy-holders, yielding a bonus at the rate of £1-10-0 per cent. per annum. This, if calculated on the original sum insured, is equivalent on some of the oldest Policies to £3-13-0 per cent. per annum.

For latest prospectus, particulars of New Schemes and Proposal Forms apply to
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of £1 per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1909.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451
Assets	...	,, 10,466
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	,, 445

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 9
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 6
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount mentioned payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chances, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 13.] [BOMBAY, June 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 3-4	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	96 1-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 3-4	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	53 1-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·31 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·43 1-2		1-2
do. at New York...	4·85 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th Mar. 2 1-4	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-4	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	1-4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	unchgd	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Dull.
Futures	Steady.
Most Indian	.....
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	7,000
Mid Americans	5·37+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
9·12 —01	7·96 —01	7·69 —01	7·36 unchgd	7 unchgd

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7	7	7	7

New York Official noon call July 15·75 Oct. 13·76
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 15·58, Oct, 13·63.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	1,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	5,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton— ...	15·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 15·69—64 Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later on commission house liquidation.
Futures—Month of Oct 13·67—05

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15·54—05
Do. do Oct.	...13·58—06
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT :— London, June 13.
Our circular is bearish on New Crop Cotton. The acreage is 37,050,000.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...32 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Red Karachi	...32 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone of wheat—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	... 33 unchgd
Do. Months—June July—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...33 3-4 unchgd
Do. Month—June—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...45 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...(9 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...64 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 2 1-2—Value—Steady.
METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	...d 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 3-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ... 10.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand.
Goat skins offered 1,289,000
Sheep skins offered 833,000
Goat skins Bombay 1-2 to 1d lower
Goat skins Madras 1d. lower
ARRIVALS—
"Castalia"
SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady, but little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 9—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Nothing doing, no Sellers.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 8 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quieter.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June-August.
Tone—Quiet but steady at previous rates.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Firm.	
Javas—Firm but little doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [14TH June, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 12th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	39	46,656
B B and C I Railway ...	49	58,042

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. T T and Demand and 1s 4d. 5-32 for 3 months' Sight Credits. For the mail 1s. 4d. 1-32 Demand was obtainable, but little business has been done. The Banks closed early pending Council Bills allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d. to 1s 4 1-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. 15th July
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134
Shanghai "	...178 1-2
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated during the day closing, however, with buyers at the opening rates.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 11 0 } Buyers
Settlement	... "	96 9 0 }

BULLION :—
London quotations for Bar Silver closed 1-16 lower yesterday at 24 1-2 for ready and 24 9-16 for delivery in two months. New York was unchanged at 53 1-8. The local market opened easier at 62 7-16 ex-duty for ready and has remained unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	" 62 7 0
" 1st settlement ...		" 62 7 0
" 2nd Settlement ...		" 62 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Messrs. Neill Brothers Circular on the New Crop in America, received by cable to-day through Reuter's, is "bearish." They give the acreage as 37,050,000 against 35,004,000 published on the 2nd instant, by the Agricultural Bureau, i. e., six per cent, increase on the Bureau estimate.
The tone of the local market is steady. There is a fair demand for ready cotton but business is difficult owing to the small stocks available of better classes and to stiffness of holders. Very little doing for forward delivery. Fine M. G. Bengal November delivery has changed hands at Rs. 291.
QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	362-3	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	357	do
Do H G Westerns ...	... "	328	do
Do M G do ...	... "	331	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	309-10	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	247	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	272	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 4,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·01 —01	7·95 —01	7·68 —01	7·35 —01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·22 unchgd	7·16 unchgd	7·15 +01	7·15 unchgd	7·16 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The markets is steady as under.
We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	12 0 0 B. T.
September ...	... "	13 0 0 R. T.
May 1912	... "	11 6 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet and easier.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 6 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 7 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet little doing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51 0 0
Yellow Hingnaghat ...	"	57 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	21 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 10 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet.
We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	41 8 0
Small ...	"	40 0 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4 9 0 R. T.
" " July ...	Rs.	4 10 0 R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs.	5 0 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,677 1-2
Bank of India	18 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

Bombay United	312 1-2
David	393 3-4
Khattau Makanji Mill	805 C D
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	2,655
New Great Eastern	175
Phoenix Mills	80
Sassoon S & W Co Ld	795
Standard	970

PRESS.

New Mofussil	890

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces	29 1-2
Tapti-Valley	482 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	8,813 bales
Wheat ...	...	29,306 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	14,584 "
Rapeseed ...	...	3,086 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	324 "
Poppyseed ...	...	1,758 "
Groundnuts...	...	1,456 "
Castorseed ...	...	1,619 "
Rice ...	...	1,169 "
Myrabollams ...	...	1,722 "
Cottonseed ...	...	9,892 "
Mowraseed ...	...	1,974 "
Gram ...	...	2,128 "
Joowar ...	...	1,407 "
Maize ...	...	Nil "

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.
In the jute market a farthet decline of one rupee, eight annas, per bale in pucca bale prices took place to-day, Sellers were disinclined to sell more at present rates although buyers were willing. There was a fair inquiry in the gunny market, but prices offered were low and little business ensued. In the money market exchange was firmer as the result of high London discount. Business on the whole, however, shows little improvement.
Tea shares were a trifle easier, but there was fair demand for coal shares.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th June,
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	... ₹ 17,158,800
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 10th June 1911, by Council Bills.....	...a £ 6,220,004
Balance to be remitted from 11th June 1911 to 31st March 1912	... ₹ 10,938,296

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olimpia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co 15 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 100 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co ; 26,000 cwts cotton-seed, Ralli Bros ; 35 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 2,478 cwts myrabollams, K Kesowji and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—2 bales hides, H A Omer ; 2 bales carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 84 cwts fishmaws, Ahmad Husen ; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavarides and Co.
FOR GLASGOW.
Olympia s—1810 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 520 cwts myrabollams, K Kesowji and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.
Stagpool s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Olympia s—15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
Olympia s—100 bales cotton, N Bhimji and Co ; 430 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.
Newby Hall s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 400 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.
FOR HULL.
Conisciiffe s—6,003 cwts linseed, W. Becher.
FOR ANTWERP.
Gramsburgen s—2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros ; 100 bales cotton fly and waste, E Peraj and Co.
Berbera s—110 bales cotton, W W N and Sons ; 2,185 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Mashona s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Claverley s—55 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co ; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 600 cwts horns E Mahomed ; 201 cwt gum, S Cooverji and Co.
Neuenfels s—8 bales cotton, the Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Olympia s—400 casks skins Enrico N Stein : 100 casks skins C. J. Mathews and Co.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Gramslurgen s—2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Assaye s—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 950 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 400 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Colombo Maru s—15 bales wool, M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Assaye s—900 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Colombo Maru s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons.
Assaye s—600 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," June 16.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Himalaya" with the English Mails of June 2nd, which left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow with the following passengers.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Crosthwaite, Mr A R	Oliver, Dr S
Cragg, Capt F W	Pearson, Mr S
Close, Lt Col J K	Roberts Mr J E
Duke, Revd W B	Sephton Mr R
Garlick, Mr R R	Syme's Mrs Ayah
Hope, Mrs	Thomson, Mr A Mrs
Leach Lt G P	Taylor, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Carter, Mr B Mrs	Nevill, Capt H F
Chettle, Mrs	Norman, Capt C C
Clements, Mrs and ayah	Nil, Even Mr
Dadine, Mr R R	Roberts, Mr W P
Frost, Mr H	Shinton, Mr S E
Hutchinson, Mr. W	Smith, Mr R J
Harley. Capt T W	Smith, Mr A
Lawrie, Mr P B	Turner, Lt R V
McEwan, Mr	Taylor, Capt B W
Mansell, Mr R V	Yatman, Major C
Martin, Major E E	
Moyer, Mr L	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Crawford, Mr F L	Grimstone, Lt Col R E
Arthur, Sir Allen	

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Arnger, Mr M R M	Elmore, Dr W T Mrs
Benjamin, Dr (Miss) K	child

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Fawcett Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," June 15.

Passengers per Italian mail steamer "R. Rubattino," Capt. L. Mancini, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 shed, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 8 a.m. (S.T.) with their luggage and kit.

Acharya, Mr N N	Hofgaarden, Mr C Von
Bertoldo, Mr	Henderson, Rev R
Chalmers, Mr and Mrs	Hamming, Mr and Mrs
Chalmers, Miss	and child
Desmoudt, Rev Fr	Jacomb, Mr F W B
Dinanath, Mr	Kocher Mr P
Duarte Cabral Mr	Lencastro, Mr A
Easton Maj	Loader, Miss M A
Francais, Rev Fr	Pittaluga, Cav
Franklin, Rev A P	Radhakishen, Mr
Godalgoya, Mrs	Stalter, Miss A
Giles Rev Bro	Veysitti, Mr
Gowavala, Yeshvant Mr and Mrs child 3 years and infant	Wilkinson, Mr A C S Whittle Mrs, Whittle Master.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m. of the 14th June, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	14	2	5 p.m.	...	25
Suez	14	2	5 p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunducan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice, (14-4-11).
Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).
Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunanfu and Luchow, and also between Tengyueh and Yungchang (6 6-11).
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao (12-6-11).
Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted (13-6-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VALENTINE BROWN—June 9, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain C K Valentine Brown, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers (nee Bancroft), of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. Our Star Attraction : "Les Originals Mignons.' Parisian Whirlwind Dancers."

Maxim : "Nothing is given for nothing in this world."—R. L. Stevensen.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 2nd June, which left Aden, at 8 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 5 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombass, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Villa dela Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday the 17th instant,

DANGER OF LEANING OUT OF TRAM CARS.—A foreman in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, named F. L. Charles, aged 22, who was travelling in a tram-car going along the Cruickshank Road, on Tuesday, put his head out of the window of the car, when another tram car, coming up from the opposite direction, struck him on the head above the right eye. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—Moona, a dhobie woman, reports that on the 10th instant, she engaged a coolie from the street and giving him a bundle of clothes to carry it, accompanied him to Nawab's Wadi in Nesbit Lane. After they had arrived at the latter place, she sent back the coolie to bring another bundle of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 162, from her house in Huzria Street. The coolie took away the bundle from her house and has not since been heard of.

COAL ON FIRE.—According to a Harbour Police report, some coal on board the s.s. "Rokeby," which had lately arrived into harbour from Calcutta with a cargo of 6,200 tons of country coal, was seen to be on fire on Tuesday. The Port Trust tug "Rose" played water on the burning coal, and under Mr. Welshe, the Harbour Master's orders, the "Rokeby" was towed out to deep water at North Karanja Buoy and sunk as low as possible with safety. At 5 p.m. the fire was considered to have been put out. The origin of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan, name unknown. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday at about 8-30 p. m. a splash was heard in a well on the maidan opposite the Municipal Offices, and the police were informed. The well was dragged, but nothing was found. On Tuesday, at about 4 p. m., the body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water and was taken out. The body bore no marks of violence and was decomposed, and nobody came forward to identify it. As the well had a parapet wall three feet high, there appeared no possibility of a man falling in while walking. A verdict of suicide was returned.

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE AND TRUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"And those who live as models for the mass
"Are singly of more value than they all."

SIR,—India's great peril to-day is the demagogues who teach and the half formed minds who believe that there is such a thing as liberty. The virtue universally arrogated is the thing we name independence. This mischievous notion has gone down even to the lowest strata of Indian society, as is amply testified by the insolence of menials. However paradoxical it may appear, it is none the less true, that were our superiors worthy to govern and we to obey, reverence for them is our only possible freedom. Nature, too, points the same way. The planets follow the sun, the seas the moon. The rivers running within their banks turn mill-wheels, those running over become a curse. Obeying the law of electricity we have the telegraph; of fire; warmth; of religion; character. If disobedience is destruction, obedience is freedom. Nature loves paradoxes, and her chiefest is this—he who stoops to wear the yoke of law, becomes the child of liberty. There can be no quarrelling with the fact that man must be governed by his brother-man. So to every man born into the world attaches one or both of these duties, ruling or obeying his fellow-man. Now it has fallen to the Indian's lot to obey the British. What pricks him is not so much suspicion of servility, as bending the knee to the unworthy in the chair. For we have all known at some moment of our life or another the pride and joy of obeying one whom we really loved and honoured, a father, may be, or a teacher, or master. The true philosophy of State therefore is to get good men as rulers at whatsoever cost. It is simply difficult to express the immense satisfaction felt by peace-loving, respectable citizens of Bombay, to have two such model gentlemen as our noble Governor, and our popular Police Commissioner to take care of them. Those who really make against British supremacy in India, are not so much the Indian Extremists, as the British officers with swollen heads, who by their imperious ways—regardless of what hearts they unnecessarily embitter—spread discontent among the contented. Now the tea-table morality of not a few Anglo-Indians in power which finding its great or even little laws broken, to the clipping of an 'h' pronounces the culprits' doom—is severely silent when an Indian is sinned against, and is angry with the morning or evening paper that has the bad taste (!) to publish it. For the fault of such a one, it sees sufficient set-off in his great grandfather having helped to win the battle of Plassey. To rise superior to race prejudice, to remain unshaken in resolve, to do the right at all costs, and to bring to book no matter whom, one most verily carry fire from Heaven as these two superior souls do. In a department like the Police, where the Prince of Darkness has a goodly following of his own dear lambs, a goodly Commissioner helps but to perpetuate his reign. It is to be sincerely hoped Mr. Edwardes will be allowed to hold the reins of his office sufficiently long for him to overhaul the department completely.—Yours, etc.,

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

June 13.

Among the many interesting things lent to the Coronation Exhibition by the Queen are gifts received by their Majesties from New Zealand, Victoria, South Australia, Melbourne, South Africa, and Quebec.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

Important Question of Law.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has disposed of on reference an appeal made by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Magistrate of Bandra, in the case of Braz H. D'Souza, who was charged with having erected a building in contravention of the provisions of Section 36 of the Bombay District Municipal Act.
Mr. Ratanlal appeared for the accused ; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.
The appeal was originally argued before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton ; as their Lordships differed in their opinion, the case was sent up to the Chief Justice on reference.
The Chief Justice, in delivering his judgment, said : The question referred to me may be formulated thus :—Whether the reconstruction of a wall upon its own foundation is necessarily the 'erection of a building' within Section 96 of the District Municipal Act. According to the explanation appended to that Section, the expression 'to erect a building' throughout Chapter 9 includes any material alteration, enlargement or reconstruction of any building. Whether the reconstruction of a wall of whatever importance, forming part of a house, is necessarily the 'erection of a building' depends upon whether the interpretation clause, Section 3 (7), is to be taken as substituting impliedly for the word 'building' wherever it occurs in the Act not merely all erections falling within the ordinary comprehension of the term 'building' but also all other things included within the definition. It is recognised in England to be a rule with regard to the effect of interpretation clauses of a comprehensive nature, such as we have here, that they are not to be taken as strictly defining what the meaning of the word must be under all circumstances, but merely as declaring what things may be comprehended within the term where the circumstances require that they should.
In the present case, the only complaint is that a small wall was built on an old foundation without the permission of the Municipality. The Magistrate has held that in erecting this wall, the accused was not erecting any building within Section 96 and this conclusion must, I think, be accepted unless it can be said as a matter of law, that the material reconstruction of a small wall must constitute the 'erection of a building.'
For the reasons above stated I do not think that the Court is precluded from giving to the word 'building' its ordinary meaning, a meaning which the neighbouring sections indicate as the sense in which the legislature was using that expression in the group of sections of which Section 96 forms part. It is possible that the re-erection of a wall may under certain circumstances amount to the material reconstruction of a building under Section 96, but I do not think it necessarily does.
For these reasons, his Lordship dismissed the appeal and confirmed the order of acquittal.

SANCTION REVOKED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the application of Appana Bassapa Belur for the revision of an order made by Mr. E. Clements, District Judge of Belgaum, sanctioning the prosecution of the petitioner on a charge of perjury.
Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. P. D. Bhide, appeared for the petitioner; the Government Pleader, Mr. L. A. Shah was for the Crown, while Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar represented the complainant.
From the District Judge's judgment, it appeared that the petitioner bought a decree-holder's right in a certain decree passed in 1905 in the Athni Court for Rs. 1,350 and forwarded that sum in hundies to the decree-holder. In an appeal before the learned Judge, the petitioner denied this and in order to explain the remittance said that the sum in question was a deposit at interest. In order to test this statement, he was asked several questions in cross-examination to which he gave certain replies which were held to be false. The Judge remarked that he was answering questions without any regard to truth.
As His Honour found that there was a "prima facie" case against the petitioner, he sent him up for trial to the First Class Magistrate.
After hearing the arguments, their Lordships made the rule absolute and revoked the sanction.

POLICE COURTS.

MERCHANDISE MARKS' ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhat Kalidas Narsi, partner in the firm of Purshotam Keshavji, charged Piroshah N. Mehta of P. N. Mehta and Co., under Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks' Act, with selling or exposing or having in possession for sale dhoties to which a false trade description was applied. Mr. B. J. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.
The complainant, in the course of his information, stated that his firm had a shop in the Mulji Jetha Market for selling dhoties. The accused carried on business of importing piece-goods. On the 28th of September last the complainant's firm gave an order for forty bales of dhoties, mentioning the qualities and lengths of the same. On the 1st of October last the accused sent the complainant a letter, informing him that the goods mentioned in his order were purchased. Up to this time three out forty bales had been delivered by the accused to the complainant's firm who paid for the same. On the 8th of February, bale No. 153 was delivered to the complainant's firm and on the 10th of February bale No. 173 was delivered. Bale No 173 was opened in the complainant's shop and twenty-five pieces of dhoties were found short in length, each piece being half to three-quarters of a yard short. The complainant informed the accused about the shortage. The latter came to his shop, inspected the pieces and found that they were less in lengths than the lengths stamped on them. After that the accused requested the complainant to take delivery of a third bale and the latter took delivery of bale No. 174, paying about Rs. 500. This bale, on being opened, was found to contain twenty-five pieces of dhoties short in length. Ten pieces bore the stamp of eleven yards while they measured from ten yards ten inches to ten yards thirty-one inches, showing a shortage of from five to twenty-six inches. The accused sold these pieces which bore a false description.
Some evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

AN INDIAN'S DOMICILE.

Sir John Buchanan delivered judgment at Capetown, on May 15, in the Provincial Court in the matter M. Natabhai Dayhabhai versus the Minister of the Interior. The applicant recently sought permission to land at Capetown. He claimed that he was domiciled in the country, and that when he left for India in 1903, it was his intention to return.
His Lordship reviewed the facts of the case, and said he had come to the conclusion that the applicant had failed to prove his claim.
As for the applicant's wish to remain here for three months under security in the event of his application failing, for the purpose of inquiring into business in which he was a partner, his Lordship stated that he would leave that to the immigration authorities. It seemed only fair that a man who was connected with business here should be allowed to investigate affairs of concern. The original application to land was refused with costs.
His Lordship again commented on the alleged irregularities of immigration officials in allowing the man to be taken away by a shipping company, and said those officials would be called upon in due course to explain their conduct before the full Bench.

Mr. Carnegie has founded a Belgian Heroes Fund with an endowment of £48,000, the interest of which will be devoted each year to reward civic courage among Belgian citizens.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)
For Decree Absolute.
387-10—Jamshedji R and D T Fraser vs Messrs A M Fraser and another.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
154-11—Kanga and S Shivdayal Bakhlavarmal vs Shivnarayan Ramprasad and others Motichand and D.
357-11—Payne and Co Aga Mahomed Jaffer Moola vs Sadanand Parashram—Smetham B and Co.
For Trial of an Issue
660-10—J R Patell and Co, Meghji Vallabdhdas vs Jadauji Morarji—Jehangir M and S and Captain and V.
Long Causes.
1174-03—Chitnis M and M Anaji Laxman Sakharkar vs Norotamdas Anaudji Mansukhlal, J and A.
958-09—Madhowji and Co Bala alias Rama Kamlia vs Gopal

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer R. Rubattino 2681 tons Captain L Mancini, will sail to-day for Genoa &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bahadur 2936 tons Captain H MacKennon sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Civilian 4534 tons Captain P Lord will sail to-day for Genoa and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lindula 2183 tons Captain R. G. Dagge, sailed yerterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels 3528 tons Captain M. Von Freeden arrived here yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp May 13 with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 13th June, should be regarded as Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Tuesday, 13th June, should be considered a non-weather working day in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 14.

Asama.....2705 Hume .....T Morrison and Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Berbera .....2791 Packham.....M M & Co
Coniscliffe .....2435 Pottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Clarerock.....2441 Tayler .....W& A Graham & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst .....T Morrison & Co
Derrington Court...2363 Wilson ...W&A Graham & Co
Fife .....2491 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Galles..... 555 Wratt .....
Galavale .....2441 Scearf...W & A Graham & Co
Gienstrae..... 3054 McGillivray..... .....
Helias.....860 Knudsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Inverness .....2401 Venus..... .....
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Lichtenfels .....3528 Freeden ...W & A Graham & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaesmurin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3490 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Naderi .....1163 Lorne.....B & P S N Co
Querimba..... ....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Rokeby .....2455 Sheidrake...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi..... 502 McBean .....P& M Jiwanji & Co
Scharfels.....3533 Siebji .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Itinda	3397	Goss	Rangoon	15-6	M M & Co
B Newby Hall	2841	Parker	Karachi	17-6	K Nixon & Co
C&R Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	24-6	J Finlay & Co
D&E Umvolosi	1905	Kessler	London	19-6	W & A Graham & Co
G Naeeri	912	Watson	Joddah	14-6	B & P S N Co
H Capri	2718	Figari	Hongkong	16-6	Rubattino Line
K Baron Cawdar	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	15-6	W & A Graham & Co
M Daylight (ship)	3598	Byde	Baltimore	17-6	S Oil Co
N Devanha	4785	Powell	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
O Norkoowa	1074	Hugo	Mauritious via Karachi.	15-6	B & H S N Co
P Claverley	2440	Kragh	Dunkirk	24-6	T Morrison & Co
Q Belle of France	2469	Cargill	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	21-6 W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	2619	Mancini	Genoa	15-6 Rubattino Line
4	Colombo Maru	2020	Slater	Kobe	17-6 N Y Kaisha
5	Mashona	2665	Isbisler	Antwerp	17-6 W & A Graham & Co
6	Neuenfels	3541	Denker	Hamburg	15-6 W & A Graham & Co
7	Clan Sinclair	2230	Smith	Antwerp	20-6 W & A Graham & Co
8	Gransbergen	3157	Goot	Rotterdam	17-6 T Morrison & Co
10&11	Toronto	3943	Pickering	Karachi	17-6 J Finlay & Co
12&13	Caledonia	3429	Hayward	London	17-6 P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Karachi	16-6 M M & Co
15	Markgraf	3325	Thle	16-6	A Strandes & Co
16	Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	21-6 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim...N F...N F...B & S N Co Ld
Satranji.....547 Hossein ..N F.. ...N F...B & S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed .....N F..... N F..... Bo S N Co Ld

Offside K

Assaye.....4359 Jones .....Shanghai.....21-6 P & O S N Co

Offside D&E

Pundua.....2126 Dagge .....Durban ..16-6...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Lichtenfels	Freeden	Hamburg, May 13

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Bahadur	Mackinnon ...	Calcutta, &c
	Lindula	Dagge	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Civilian, Lord, for Liverpool, &c.
" R Rubattino, Mancini, for Genova, &c.
" Dumra, Manley, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Ville de-la-Ciotat, for Noumea &c. began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale-di-Servizi Marittimi Company's s s Ischia left from Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 13th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 15th June.

456. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 22nd and Sunday 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

457. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 as under :—
To-day Thursday 15th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.
Wednesday 21st instant from 2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 24th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.
Wednesday 28th instant from 2 to 5 p.m. matches 7, 8, and 9 close.

458. Medals—Application for Volunteer long service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

459. Transfer—No 5793 Sergt J Connel is transferred from " K " to " E " Company in the rank of Cyclist.

460. Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " E " Coy :—
No 6214 Cyclist G M Lawless.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 12 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 12 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 2 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27, June 3 and 10.]

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 15th June, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JUDGING from the amiable tone of General Botha's speeches at the Imperial Conference, the reader would undoubtedly conclude that all racial feeling in South Africa was at an end, and the approach of the millenium not far distant. Such, however, is not the case, and the British lion will not lie down peacefully with the Boer lamb. People in South Africa had begun to hope that with the agreement of parties in the Assembly on the general subject of education, no more would be heard of Hertzogism, but we hear from South African contemporaries, to hand yesterday, that a recrudescence of that trouble is inevitable. The Free State Parliament will not ratify the agreement made by its representatives in the General Assembly, which would have brought the law of that province into harmony with that of others. The concessions which were guaranteed by the English-speaking side in the large English communities such as Natal, the Rand and the coast towns were only yielded on the understanding that the *quid pro quo* undertaken for the Free State, where the English-speaking section are suffering oppression, would be duly honoured. These people, though determined to stand by their own schools if necessary, are prepared to give the agreement a fair trial. And it seems Dr. Viljoen, the new Director of Public Instruction, has won the confidence of many by his manifestations of good will and his readiness to stretch the Hertzog law as far as possible with a view to making it unobjectionable. But, says a *Leader* correspondent, owing to the intrigues characteristic of the Hertzog clique, Dr. Viljoen's effort was also frustrated. If the Director and the parents had been left to themselves, it is felt that the separate schools would have ceased to be separate and the two staffs would have worked harmoniously as one. The knowledge of this fact on the part of the Hertzogists, has not improved Dr. Viljoens' standing in the eyes of the Free State Government, and, but for the presence of a higher power than General Hertzog's at the head-quarters of the Union, his tenure of office would probably soon be found equally unstable with that of his predecessor, Mr. Gunn.

It is believed that the Premier cannot wait long after his return from the Coronation, before he decides upon one of two or three alternative courses. He has temporarily damped down an agitation for fair treatment of English children " the sound of which would have boomed ominously across the sea into the festivities amid which he is to take part." Though the Free State Executive do not intend to adopt the agreement come to by the Assembly, a public appeal for funds has been made, in anticipation of General Botha's attitude towards his ostensible supporters in the Free State. The pressure he is expected to put upon them may have the desired effect, and the appeal may be withdrawn. It is hoped that he will make the grant of an additional fifty thousand pounds the province wishes, conditional on its acceptance of the terms of the Assembly's agreement. If the Provincial Council declines it will have to raise its own funds by enhanced provincial taxation. The English parents will assume an attitude of passive resistance, for some of them have expressed their determination to be sold up rather than pay for their children to be taught Dutch. General Botha may either subsidise the separate schools or find means to induce the Free State to come into line with the principles agreed upon by the Union Parliament. But English children must have an English education imparted to them by English teachers. But General Hertzog remains intractable, though he expressed himself anxious that the English people should regard him as a friend.

Speaking in English, contrary to his usual practice, at Klerksdorp, three weeks ago, the General said he felt that he had not been a *persona grata* with English people during the past year, but he had not gone out of his way to become such. With Dutch or English he had but one object in view, and that was the good of the country and the people, and he made no distinction. He had been brought up in a community where English-speaking people predominated, and he was no more a Dutchman than he was English. He had stood up for the rights of Dutch-speaking South Africans and the maintenance of their moral, social, and intellectual rights, and he hoped all would stand up for the rights of their own section. They must look things in the face. It would have been excellent to have but one language and one race ; but they had two and more, and it was their duty to do right and exercise justice. He was not infallible, and if he had done any party any injury, he would be the first to take off his hat and beg pardon. He did not intend these words as any excuse for his actions ; but what he did wish them to feel was that they should be worthy of the South African nation, and any ill-feeling at present existing must vanish. He hoped they would understand each other better in future, and make allowances for each other's weaknesses, while admitting their good qualities, and so make South Africa a great country and a great nation. Of course it is not possible after this utterance to give General Hertzog credit for any but good intentions. But, unfortunately, his actions do not coincide with his sentiments, and it is felt by prominent Englishmen in South Africa that he is responsible for the continued prevalence of inter-racial feeling and that he, more than any other of his colleagues, renders the performance of General Botha's enormous ask more difficult.

ANOTHER SERIOUS PROBLEM.

BUT there is another difficult problem which the South African Government will quickly have to solve—that relating to what in that country is described as " the dark peril" and the growing inclination of the people to resort to "lynch law." Yesterday's South African mail brought reports of no less than three cases of the kind. In one, at Port Elizabeth, a young woman employed as a typist, was accosted by a semi-intoxicated native, early on the evening of the 11th ultimo. She slipped and fell, enabling her assailant to effect his purpose and a little time afterwards she was found in a ghastly condition, her throat, face and body dreadfully lacerated. The culprit was arrested and in this case, as in the Lyndhurst affair, an attempt was made to lynch him. In another case, which Reuter briefly reported, a man named Lewis, whose daughters had been improperly addressed by a native youth, went further, and the assailant being identified, took him out and shot him. Lewis gave himself up to the police, prepared to stand his trial for murder. So great was public sympathy in his favour, that within an hour a sum of fifteen thousand pounds was subscribed as a bail-bond. In the third case at Salisbury, the accused was sentenced to death. Feeling naturally runs high and public meetings have been held in various places and a demand has gone forth for the re-enforcement of the curfew regulations requiring African natives to remain in their locations after sundown. Port Elizabeth promptly acted upon their demand, despite a protest from the native political association "that the maintenance of law and order, also the protection of the honour of women and children, would be much more efficiently safeguarded by the hearty co-operation of the European and non-European races in South Africa on the basis of mutual confidence and esteem, than by the application of harsh and ill-considered measures directed against any section of the community because of the distinction of colour." Restriction after restriction has been removed, and it is now possible for the native to procure intoxicating liquor which was not formerly the case, but which is responsible for much of the crime. He is not sufficiently removed from savagery to have half the privileges he has acquired, and their removal seems to be imperatively called for, lest the white population depart still further from their obedience to the laws of the land and lynching become a common practice.

INDIA OFFICE CHANGES.

THE death, a few weeks ago, of Mr. Colin George Campbell, caused a vacancy in the important post of Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, and one of the first acts of Lord Crewe, on his return to the India Office, has been to fill it by appointing Mr. Lionel Abrahams. Had the nomination lain with Viscount Morley, he would most probably have appointed his own former Private Secretary for four years at the India Office, Mr. Frederick Hirtzel, whom he promoted ten years ago to the Political Secretaryship, vacated by Sir Richmond Ritchie, on his appointment as permanent Under Secretary of State. Both Mr. Abrahams and Mr. Hirtzel are brilliant young Oxford men who are marked out by their exceptional ability for very high posts at the India Office. But the former seems to be the luckier of the two. Nine years ago, when he was only thirty-two, he became Financial Secretary when Sir Henry Waterfield retired. The latter came to the post when he was forty-three, before which age he has now risen to the highest post but one to which an India Office official can aspire. He is the senior of Mr. Hirtzel by a year and this may have turned the scale in his favour in Lord Crewe's eyes. He was at Balliol College Oxford, during the last years of the famous mastership of Jowett, and distinguished himself in his academic career, winning among other things, the prize for the best historical essay, founded in honour of Dr. Arnold, the great head-master of Rugby and celebrated Professor of History at Oxford. He belongs to the Jewish community and takes great interest in their early history in England, while his subject for the Arnold Prize was one connected with the history of his race in the country. Edward I, as is well known, expelled all the Jews from England in 1290, and Mr. Abrahams dealt with the great persecution of his people with much learning. While Financial Secretary to the India Office, he became interested in economics, and utilised his experience in articles, published in the voluminous Dictionary of Political Economy which Mr. Inglis Palgrave planned and edited. Mr. Francis Newmarch, who succeeds him in the post of Financial Secretary, is considerably his senior in age as well as in service. In fact, Mr, Newmarch and Sir Richmond Ritchie, the Under Secretary of State, entered the India Office together in 1877. His promotion has been slow and he has been passed over in favour of younger men. The post of Assistant Under Secretary of State was created by the Act of 1858, which transferred the Government of India to the Crown. Previously, there used to be Secretaries of the East India Company, among whom were some well known literary men including John Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, and Peter Auber, who wrote a good history of British India, in the early part of the last century. The places of these Secretaries of the Company were taken by the Assistant Under Secretaries when the old Company was dissolved. Until now there have been four Assistant Under Secretaries, and one, Sir Horace Walpole, who held the post for nearly a quarter of a century, is still living. The predecessor of Sir Horace was Sir Thomas Seccombe who, though he held the office for only eleven years, died at the age of 89 in 1902. The first incumbent was James Cosmo Melvill, longin the service of the old East Indian Company, of which he was Secretary when it was abolished.

THE APPEAL COURTS.

THE proposals made at the Imperial Conference to add judges from the Dominions to those serving in the final Courts of Appeal, would not have effected any change as regards India of course, as there is already an Indian member of the Privy Council serving on the Judicial Committee. It was this precedent presumably, which prompted the suggestion, although there is really nothing analogous between the position of India and the Dominions in this matter. Where we have such a large majority of the population living under the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, so complicated in many respects to the Western mind and so unlike Western codes, it is an absolute necessity that upon the tribunal which has to try appeals from Indian law courts, there should be judges who are thoroughly acquainted with the laws which obtain in this country. In the majority of the Dominions no such extensive difference exists. Reference was made at the sitting of the Conference to differences in the law and legal systems of the various Dominions, but these are not such as to require the presence of special judges from overseas. In South Africa, the one colony above others where there is a law of foreigh origin, they are satisfied with the present arrangements. Where differences exist between Dominion law and British law the expert counsel who argue cases before the Courts of Appeal should be thoroughly competent to explain them satisfactorily to the judges. This is the view to which at least some members of the Conference were brought in the end, for some of the Dominions announced that they did not propose to maintain permanent judges in London. The whole discussion in fact seemed a very impractical one. The Dominions appeared satisfied with the practical results of the present system, yet some change was desired owing to a vague feeling that a common Court of Appeal for allparts of the Empire would form another Imperial bond. While one may recognise the value of sentiment and the importance of sentimental considerations at times in viewing our Imperial affairs. This really was carrying the thing to a point of the ludicrous and that surely the Conference must have realised. Who wants to build up his loyalty and expand his notions of Imperial greatness on the memories of an unsuccessful law suit or a preposterous bill of costs ? The proposal, however, raised a general discussion on the constitution of the Appeal Courts, of which one result is likely to be that two more judges will be added to their *cadre*, so that with a *quorum* of five instead of three the Courts will be considerably strengthened. We may ask at the same time whether these extra judges would not be more usefully employed in relieving the congestion of the Law Courts generally ?

REUTER states that Mr. Fabian Ware has resigned the editorship of the *Morning Post*.

IT is probable that Colonel Shaw, formerly of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, will be posted to the Allahabad Brigade when Major-General Keir vacates the command on October 2nd.

THREE acting vacancies having occurred in the Madras High Court, Messrs. Bakewell, W. W. Phillips and R. D. Spencer have been appointed to act as Judges of the High Court.

AT the next meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan will move for the introduction of Urdu as a second language into the M. A. curriculum together with Kanarese and Gujerati.

IT is officially notified for the information of the public, that in future Asiatics proceeding to Portuguese East Africa will not be permitted to land, unless they are in possession of passports duly vised by a Portuguese Consular Officer in India.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association, in his annual report, says there was profit of Rs. 13,150 on the year. This amount the committee propose to spend on the improvement and extension of the range.

IT has been proposed that there should be a conference of Hindu leaders either at Benares or at Allahabad in July to consider the question of a Hindu University, and the amalgamation of the schemes of Mrs. Besant, the Hon'ble. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay will shortly consider the advisability of cancelling the degree of B. A. conferred on Krishnaji Gopal Karve, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Krishnaji Gopal Khare and Vishnu Mahadeo Bhat, who were convicted and sentenced in the Nasik murder and conspiracy cases. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan will move the cancellation of the degrees under Section 18 of the Indian Universities' Act, as recommended by the Syndicate.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Anglo-German Political Relations.

BERLIN, May, 26.

THE hearty welcome extended to the German Emperor when he visited England to assist at the unveiling of a monument for Queen Victoria, was very gratefully noticed in the Fatherland, firstly because in the articles of the English Press no difference of party was observable and secondly because the strictly private and personal character of the visit was fully appreciated.

Even those who are earnestly working for more intimate and really friendly political relations between the two countries are entirely satisfied. For it is just the private character of the meeting that brings out the real state of things best. It was the monument of the Victorian Era, the most glorious period from 1837 to 1901, that brought the Kaiser to England, and he was the only foreign sovereign who was present at this solemn act. As His Majesty King George said, his guest was the first-born grandson of Queen Victoria and therefore the natural representative of the second generation descended from her. But it is certainly no mere chance that this distinction fell on nobody else but the German Emperor. On this occasion again the remark made by Andrew Carnegie was borne out, that you can never think enough of all those deep connections that tie the large Germanic nations together.

In our opinion this Imperial visit had even a higher importance, because there was no political object connected with it. The nations whose sovereigns met at such a symbolic festivity will be all the more profoundly impressed by the old family recollections common to both. We stand on the safe ground of history when meditating on the significance of the solemn festivity. As soon as political negotiations are an object of a Royal visit, it may turn out well enough, if both Sovereigns and their advisers are and remain quite unanimous about every detail. If not, it may well occur that the aftermath of a Royal meeting rather accentuates the growing discord.

A French paper, the " Paris Journal", assumes the air of the wiseacre that has found out the secret political object of the Imperial visit. We are told that the Kaiser wished to talk with the King of England and the English Secretaries of State about the problem of reducing the naval armaments of both countries. Now it is obvious that such possibility was never thought of. For, in that case, the Emperor would have been accompanied by his responsible adviser. Moreover, there was no need to say a word about this question, since the German Chancellor announced a few months ago in the German Imperial Diet, that the Governments of both countries have agreed to confidentially communicate to each other all data about their naval armament, whenever a change sets in. In England, as well as in Germany, this understanding has been interpreted as a sure sign of mutual confidence and courtesy. But thereby every basis is taken away for political negotiations of this nature.

When the King of England invited his cousin to be present at the unveiling of the statue of their grandmother, this was an act of friendship and family feeling far too sacred to be used for political objects by either side. Not only the two Sovereigns but all papers in England and Germany took that for granted. If now a French paper detects a political aim at the bottom of this visit, its only intention can be thereby to spoil the edifying effect of the Royal meeting. But that is labour wasted, as the sound judgment of the British and German nations will not be influenced by such publicistic ruse.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF HYGIENICS AT DRESDEN.

In the "Royal Large Garden" of the charming capital of Saxony, an opportunity is offered during this summer for surveying at a glance all important achievements of all nations for cultivating the physical health of the human body. A large number of public institutions of the federal states and of the municipalities of Germany as well as ten foreign Governments (Brazil, China, France, Great Britain, Japan, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Spain and Hungaria) have contributed to the great success. Every visitor is surprised not only by the magnificent wealth of information offered but also by the clever and suggestive arrangement of the show. In all the 43 sections of this Exhibition care has been taken that the scientific methods of investigation and the practical applications in every-day life are found in convenient juxtaposition. There are about eighty pretty buildings, very attractive by their noble simplicity and the green roofs between the old trees. Moreover every foreign government has constructed a building of its own. France in the refined baroque style of the 18th century, Switzerland after the pattern of a mansion in the Alp mountains, Russia in the somewhat heavy but phantastic national style of her old kremlins, China in the shape of a small pagoda and a rich gentleman's villa, Hungary with a pleasant blending of modern freedom and southern brightness, Japan at least in harmony with the curved lines of the traditional roof of her temples. Nowhere is there in this exhibition any trace of the endless halls overcrowded with homogeneous objects and one is never oppressed by that feeling of monotony so often experienced in exhibitions of such a grand style.

As a preliminary course of the principal data on which the theory and practice of hygienics is based a popular encyclopaedic section has been created at the instigation and at the expense of the Chairman of the Working Committee, Herr Lingner. It is arranged in a separate building of Greek style and bears the inscription "Man". Through microscopes every visitor may observe the formation of the cellules with which organic life starts, the various bacteria regarded as the cause of physiological action, the structure of our muscles, our skin, of the human blood. Then the whole anatomy and physiology of the human body is explained by models, pictures and preparations. By using instruments we may here convince ourselves of the pulsation in our veins, of the pressure of blood our heart has to overcome, of the rhythm of our breath, etc. The movement of the blood, the activity of the kidney, the work of the lungs are easily understood from the instruction offered to the uninitiated. Then the nourishing ingredients of our victuals are reduced to measurable standards, microscopes again helping us to see the difference between wholesome and rotten food. The hygienic advantages and disadvantages of various systems of heating our rooms, of customary patterns of dresses, of styles of dwelling, of stimulants are brought near us. The professional diseases of workmen are illustrated by realistic wax images. Disinfection, the nursery, the bath-room, shampooing, gymnastics are glanced over as we pass on. Of the importance and manysidedness of hygienics we get clear conception by a few hours wandering through the rooms of this building. Then we may single out any of the specialities treated more fully in the other buildings.

One general remark may show the modern development of Hygienics. At the first Exhibition of Hygienics in Berlin, nearly thirty years ago, the institutions and contrivances for securing the life and limbs of working men filled by far the greatest part of the Exhibition. Now we are so far advanced that a systematic survey can be briefly given and will be easily appreciated by means of statistical tables. Who wishes to see details of this side of social protection would better go to the permanent Exhibitions of the German Empire, to the Bavarian Museum of workmen or to similar institutions in other States of Europe. At Dresdan only new inventions or comprehensive data of the results were admitted, as space is limited. But we learn enough to be quite sure that the modern methods of fighting infectious diseases, such as small-pox, diptheria, consumption, etc., have proved of enormous value to public health. A special building is devoted to the achievements of chemistry for hygienic and cosmetic purposes. Then the hygienics of the nursery, of schools, of apprentices form a section. Very elaborate are the exhibits showing modern lighting and cleaning the streets, waterworks, sewers and burying the dead. For the hygienics of food and drinks, a special building is reserved. The sanitary requirements of every army and navy as well as of the tropics are well represented. Nor is the importance of sports for the health of the nations overlooked. But there is one division of quite unique interest. In the handsome permanent building included in the exhibition grounds there is a historical and ethnographic exhibition of hygienics. Never before has so much valuable material been brought together. We were astonished to get evidence how already in prehistoric times, hygienic considerations influenced the daily life of mankind and that uncivilised nations have developed habits from which we may have still to learn. Thus one leaves the Exhibition with a firm conviction that the efforts for hygienic improvement form a tie of common interest around all nations on earth. A symptom of this brotherly bond we recognise also in the fact that the French Republic officially partook of this Exhibition on German soil and devoted public money for this purpose, it is the first time since the Franco-Prussian war that the Chamber agreed to such a plan.

"IPHIGENIE" AT THE BERLIN ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Yesterday there was a red-letter day in the Royal Opera. After a long, long time Gluck's "Iphigenie in Aulis" was given again. It was an epoch-making work when it appeared, as it was the first decisive stroke against the Italian Puccinists ; the first attempt of elevating dramatic music to a higher level. Unfortunately, the compositions of this grand maestro are getting very rare in the repertoires of the modern opera houses. In Germany it is only " Orpheus and Euridice" that has retained its old popularity on account of its melodious charm and inexhaustability, and Paris experieneed a glorious resurrection of " Armide " about six years ago. But both his " Iphigenie " and " Alceste " are almost struck out of the repertoire. It seems undeniable that our audiences are accustomed to a more powerful intonation than Gluck's contemporaries. But if we devote our attention to the more subdued mode of expression, we easily perceive, how much variation and fullness is hidden under this apparent simplicity and how freely the composer moves despite the rigid regularity of his style. Certainly the performance proved that " Iphigenie in Aulis " is full of dramatic effect, at the same time profound and simple, strong and lucid. The opera was given in Richard Wagner's new arrangement of 1847. On the whole Wagner showed insight and good taste enough not to hamper with Gluck's music. But he added something of his own, that might have well been spared. For instance, the finale with its pointing to the Trojan war. Gluck's idea to end the opera with Iphigenie's ascension and her pious elevation to the goddess that saved her life, seems a far more poetic and satisfactory, especially as the end of the overture corresponds with this Apotheosis. We were again struck, to what depth of the human soul Gluck introduces us. The Olympic serenity of the chorus, when Iphigenie is introduced, contrasts wonderfully with the plaintive songs of the Greek army at the sacrifice. Klytemnestra falls from the pride that soon the son of a goddess will call her mother-in-law into the despair that her daughter will be for ever lost to her. Iphigenie herself gives us a beautiful love-song and a sublime leave-taking. Moreover what a power of pathos is reached in the moral struggle of the sorrowful Agamemnon at the end of the second act. And then again, by way of contrast, that charming music between the first and second act. Is there anywhere more variety, more loveliness and force combined ?

It was a pleasure to listen to the royal orchestra that earned enthusiastic applause for its clear and harmonious playing. An ideal representation of this piece in every respect is perhaps not possible in our days. But Madame Kurt was in her appearance and by her singing a most admirable Iphigenie, the most classic personification of the evening. Herr Ober as Agamemnon and Miss Ober as Klytemnestra proved their dramatic art, but had a little too much of the modern ring in their art of singing. When we heard towards the end, the voice of Madame Andrejewa-Skilondz, we could really believe in the divine nature of Artemis whom she represented. Splendid was the scenery, especially the view on the city and the harbour of Aulis.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Equivalents to Matriculation.

AT the meeting of the University of Bombay to be held on July 1st, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan will move the following, as recommended by the Syndicate, regarding the recognition of examinations held by Public Boards :—" The Matriculation Examination of those Indian Universities which recognize the Matriculation examination of this University and have the same age-limit for admission to it that obtains in this University is considered equivalent to the Matriculation examination of this University. The European High School Examination is considered equivalent to the Matriculation examination of this University, provided that a candidate who wishes to take advantage of this equivalence has completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presents himself for the European High School Examination. The Oxford and Cambridge Senior Local Examinations are each considered equivalent to the Matriculation examination of this University provided that the selected subjects of a candidate who wishes to take advantage of this equivalence include English, a second language, history and geography, mathematics and one of the science subjects and that he has completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year, in which he presents himself for Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local examination."

SCIENCE COURSES.

The Senate will also consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 3rd October 1910, to frame in consultation with the Chancellor, detailed regulations for the Science portions of the Arts course, for a B.Sc. course and for an M.Sc. course. Dr. Harold H. Mann will move:—(1) That the regulations submitted by the Science Committee for the Intermediate examination in Science, for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and for the examination for the Degree of Master of Science be adopted.

(2) That the first Examinations under the new regulations be held as follows :—(a) Intermediate Examination in Science in 1913 ; (b) Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in 1915 ; (c) Examination for the degree of M. Sc. in 1913.

(3) That Examinations under the existing regulations shall continue to be held until the following dates, but not thereafter :—(a) Intermediate Examination in Science, 1914 ; (b) Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., 1916.

(4) That the Faculty of Arts be requested to constitute Boards of Studies under paragraph 27 of the General Regulations of the University, in (a) Physics and chemistry, (b) biology, (c) mathematics, in the manner recommended by the Science Committee.

(5) That the remaining proposals in the Report of the Science Committee be adopted, and that the Syndicate be requested to draft such modifications in the regulations of the University as are necessary to bring them into action and submit these at an early date for the consideration of the Senate.

DEGREES "IN ABSENTIA."

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will move, as recommended by the Syndicate for the levying of a fee of Rs. 10 from candidates seeking admission to their degrees " in absentia."

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

The Senate will consider the desirability of so revising the standard for passing the preliminary scientific examination as to require candidates to obtain in addition to the minimum at present exacted in each subject, a separate minimum in the written and practical portions thereof. Dr. Arthur Powell will move as recommended by the Syndicate: —"To pass the examination the candidate must obtain in each subject 25 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable in the written Examination, 25 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable in the practical examination, and 33 1-

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CONSTITUTION OF APPEAL COURTS.

Naturalisation Throughout the Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

According to the official report of the debate on an Imperial Court of Appeal at the Imperial Conference, the Australian delegates dwelt on the anomaly of having different Courts of Appeal for the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire. A single court was another step towards Imperial unity.

Lord Loreburn said that the *personnel* of the two courts was substantially identical. He did not know of a case where there was any conflict between their decisions. He suggested that each part of the Empire should formulate its wishes in regard to the tribunal it wanted, especially whether they desired British judges only, whether there should be a permanent judge from each Dominion, whether those judges should deal with all appeals to the Privy Council, or whether individual judges, with British judges, should deal only with appeals from their respective Dominions. He suggested that the cases of a particular Dominion should be heard consecutively, at a time convenient for the attendance of the judge of that Dominion. With regard to the United Kingdom, the Government was not prepared to change the judicial personnel of the Lords of Appeal. It was already possible to add any distinguished judge from the Dominions. If each Dominion would say what kind of court it preferred, the Imperial Government would do its utmost to meet their views.

His idea was to add to the High Court of Appeal, for both the United Kingdom and the Dominions, two English judges of the finest quality, and make a *quorum* of five. The Court would sit successively in the House of Lords for appeals from the United Kingdom, and in the Privy Council for appeals from overseas.

Sir Joseph Ward thought it hardly practicable for New Zealand judges to come to England to deal only with New Zealand cases. He had no objection to Canadian and South African judges sitting on New Zealand cases. He suggested having a permanent judge from each Dominion.

Mr. Malan said that South Africa was generally satisfied with the present practice, but a deal sometimes depended on a name. If they had one Imperial Court, perhaps in two divisions, for the United Kingdom and for the Dominions and India, the difficulty might be solved. South Africa would not send a resident judge.

Several delegates objected to the judges of other Dominions sitting on appeals from their Dominions, in view of the different systems of law.

The resolutions were withdrawn, and a resolution was adopted asking the Imperial Government to formulate its proposals and communicate them to the Dominions at the earliest possible moment.

Naturalisation Question.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

During debate in the Imperial Conference on the question of naturalisation, Mr. Winston Churchill said that any system of uniformity in regard to naturalisation, must be based on the assent of the local Parliaments. Any Imperial Act must so be framed as to enable each Dominion to adopt it. There was no idea of over-riding the local law. He suggested that any person, who possessed local naturalisation in any Dominion, and who had resided for five years in any part of the Empire, should be able to apply for a certificate of Imperial naturalisation. The application would have to be endorsed by a responsible Minister of the Dominion, in which he had resided during the previous twelve months. A certificate would be issued through the Governor. The Dominions would be left free to grant local nationality on such terms, if they thought fit. The validity and effectiveness of local laws, regulating immigration and differentiating between classes of British subjects, would remain unaffected.

Mr. Churchill promised to draft an Imperial Bill in conformity with these principles.

Mr. Harcourt emphasised the fact that the acquisition of naturalisation elsewhere would not entitle a man to rights in South Africa, from which he had been previously excluded by the laws relating to colour or anything else.

Mr. Churchill moved a resolution approving a scheme based on his proposals, and it was carried unanimously.

CRICKET.

Indian Team at Cambridge.

A FOURTH DEFEAT.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In a match at Cambridge between Cambridge University and the Indian Cricketers, Cambridge went in first and made 434. The Indians in the first innings made 183, of which Mistri scored 53, Lockhart the "googly" bowler, took six wickets for 55. The Indians followed on and made 99 for three wickets.

LATER.

The Cambridge University beat the Indian cricket team by an innings and 71 runs.

County Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Northants beat Sussex, to-day, by an innings and 107 runs.

Hampshire beat Gloucestershire, at Bristol, by an innings and 103 runs.

LONDON, JUNE, 14.

Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and thirteen runs at Derby.

Lancashire beat Worcestershire at Dudley by 372 runs.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Turks Ready to Grant an Amnesty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Telegrams from Vienna and Athens indicate that the end of the Albanian revolt is imminent. The Turks are prepared to grant an amnesty and make political concessions, if the Albanians submit.

Athens, May 10.

Athens being perhaps the most difficult place in which to obtain accurate information regarding Albania, I, writes the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," give the following with reserve, although it comes from a good source. The Albanian insurrection seems to have failed; only comparatively small numbers have risen, both funds and ammunition are said to be running short, and the chance of the revolt spreading is not thought likely. The Turks meanwhile are waiting for further reinforcements before taking final measures. The local character of the revolt does not mean that throughout Albania generally there is not a considerable amount of just resentment against the Government; it only means that the Albanians could not combine or that the revolt was premature. The Young Turks have thus had given them one more opportunity of revoking their mistaken Albanian policy. There is, too, some reason to believe that they have at last realised that the only hope of permanent peace in Albania is to treat the Albanians fairly. This, however, still remains to be seen.

Sofia, May 7.

The two emissaries from the Albanian insurgents who came here to secure the support of Bulgaria, have failed completely. They wished both to come to an understanding with the Macedonian chiefs and to secure the sympathy and the help—conditional and indirect, of course—of the Bulgarian Government. But their Macedonian friends have been able to do nothing for them, and both the Palace and the Ministry have refused to have anything to do with them, and have declared their intention of remaining faithful to their "Turcophile" programme.

The Bulgarian Nationalists are disgusted, and accuse the Government of subserviency to Russian diplomacy, of treason, and so forth. The Macedonians are still more mortified, as they find that their ideal of an autonomous Macedonia and the conception of a "greater Albania" are quite irreconcilable. It turns out that the greater part of the vilayet of Salonika, which the Macedonians had always regarded as a thoroughly Bulgarian district, is coloured as Albanian in the maps of their Albanian friends. As for the vilayet of Uskub, the Albanians, it appears, recognise it as part of the Servian sphere of influence. "But, of course, as everybody knows, there are no Serbs in Macedonia!" One of the Macedonian leaders remarked the other day: "Under these circumstances we could only regret an Albanian victory which might take from us parts of Macedonia."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Extent of Loss not yet Known.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The House of Commons re-assembled to-day. Mr. Ashley asked whether the cost of meeting the loss on the opium revenue would fall on the British or the Indian taxpayer.

Mr. Asquith replied that at present the extent of the loss had not been determined. It would depend on contingencies, and it was impossible to foresee it accurately, but up to the present there had been no loss.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Big Loan for Improvements.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Suez Canal meeting, to-day, authorised the borrowing of four millions sterling for the improvement of the Canal.

Mr. Oswald Sanderson was elected a director in succession to Mr. R. Alexander, retired. The other directors were re-elected.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Opening of Indian Court.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of Indians and Anglo-Indians, to-day, Lord Lamington opened the Indian Court at the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace, this afternoon. He dwelt on the beauty of the exhibits, and the interest taken in the display by the King and the Duke of Connaught, who had sent rare objects from their own collections.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO AN AVIATOR.

Arms and Legs Broken.

ROME, JUNE 14.

M. Frey started yesterday morning to complete the Paris, Rome, and Turin flight. He disappeared and was ultimately found in a wood at Ronciglione lying unconscious under the motor of his smashed aeroplane. His legs and arms were broken.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

French Garrison at Mequinez.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

General Moinier has established a garrison of 1,500 at Mequinez.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Reported Royalist Trouble.

LISBON, JUNE 14.

Detachments of troops have been hastily despatched to different points on the Spanish frontier. Three torpedo boats have also anchored off the Guadiana to watch the shipping. It is believed that some Royalist movement is threatened.

PARCEL POST TO CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Replying to Mr. Ginnell, in the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Samuel stated that he hoped shortly to institute a parcel post service from England to North China, via Siberia.

LORD KITCHENER.

Inspects the Indian Camp.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Lord Kitchener has joined the Council of Boy Scouts.

LATER.

Lord Kitchener to-day inspected the Indian camp at Hampton Court.

Reported Engagement with Miss Hearsey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 14.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* announces the engagement of Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. I. E., G.C.S.I., to Miss Leonora Matilda Hearsey, the youngest daughter of Mr. Lionel Douglas Hearsey and the late Mr. L. D. Hearsey of Kheri, Oudh, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Hearsey, K. C. I. E.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

It is announced at Southampton that the international seamen's strike begins to-morrow.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The seamen's strike has been proclaimed at Amsterdam.

The Southampton coal porters have refused the offered concessions, and are continuing the strike.

[At the various ports around the United Kingdom placards were posted by the Seamen's Union warning seamen to watch for the signal which will announce the beginning of the international strike. But the shipowners show little anxiety and still give it as their opinion that the strike, if it takes place, will be neither general nor of long duration. Mr. Havelock Wilson, the General President of the Sailor's Union, has sent a letter to the Shipowners' Associations again approaching them with a view to the establishment, if possible of some form of conciliation board. He recognizes that this may be useless, but says that the union desire to place themselves in a correct position regarding the public. A statement on the attitude of the International Shipping Federation (Limited) towards the seamen's and other labour unions has also been circulated among all the Trade Councils of the country to enlist their sympathy and support whenever the strike is declared.

The International Committee of Seafarers' Unions, by whom the statement has been prepared, describe the grievances of seamen resulting from the "aggressive policy" of the Federation. The objects of that body are stated to be "first, to form an international federation of employers, the individual members of which are to be mutually insured against eventual strikes; then, after precipitating the strikes by provocation, to crush them in detail with a numerous and mobile army of organized strike-breakers." The Committee charge the Federation with aiming at the extinction of trade unionism, not only among seamen but among other branches of transport workers, and they invite the Trade Councils to join them in fighting a federation of employers which by its power threatens the interests of organized labour generally].

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The *Morning Post* states that Sir Arthur Wilson is retiring from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

[The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wilson, K. C. I. E., was born in 1837 and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1862. He became a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in 1878 and from 1880-8 was Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. He became Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the India Office in 1892 and on his resignation in 1902, became a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was decorated in 1898.]

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY DISPUTE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A special conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain has passed a resolution to accept no further responsibility in the South Wales colliery dispute, in view of the settlement of May 15th, which the South Welshmen rejected. The latter yesterday urged a general stoppage of the coalfields in Britain, but the proposal was not supported.

A STRANDED STEAMER.

S. S. "Bhamo" Refloated.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The marine insurance market was excited yesterday, at news of the stranding, at Peniche, of the liner "Bhamo", en route for Burma. There were twelve passengers, and the cargo is valued at one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Sixty per cent. is quoted for re-insurance.

A telegram to-day says that the sea is calm and that a tug is standing by. It will probably be found possible to refloat her.

LATER.

The owners' report states that the liner "Bhamo" has been refloated.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

Visit of Indian Troops.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Four hundred Indian troops visited the Horse Show at Olympia, to-day. The programme was mainly jumping. The silence maintained by the Indians was in marked contrast to the vociferous cheering and whooping of the six hundred Canadian troops and North-West Police, who were seated next them.

LORD CLIVE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The memorial to Lord Clive at Moreton-say near Market Drayton, was unveiled yesterday by Lady Mary Herbert.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Mr. Hermann Haines has been appointed Secretary to the Office of Works.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Reorganisation Committee's Report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The committee appointed to consider the organisation of the Unionist Party has completed its labours. It is understood that it recommends that the prominent tariff reformer, Mr. A. Steel-Maitland, M. P. for East Birmingham be Chief Organiser, and that Lord Balcarres be Chief Whip, replacing Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, who will be Treasurer of the party.

The *Morning Post* states that Sir Alexander Acland-Hood will probably be a Coronation peer.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14.

A match which it was proposed should take place between the teams composed of American and English polo players mixed, has been postponed indefinitely owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The Britishers' visit is now considered to be at an end.

RACING IN ENGLAND

The Royal Hunt Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The result of the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows;—

Moscato..... 1
Long Set..... 2
Spanish Prince..... 3

Eighteen started.

Won by a neck. Four lengths between the second and third.

BETTING—100 to 6 against Moscato, 33 to 1 against Long Set, and 6 to 1 against Spanish Prince.

The following were the other starters, with jockeys:—

Bachelors' Double .....Donoghue.
Cigar.....Piper.
Wise Gift.....Carron.
Dark Simon.....Huxley.
Mercutio .....Trigg.
Lonawand.....F. Wootton.
Winkipop.....H. Jones.
Rochester.....Clark.
Eudorus.....Mclachlan.
Thaddeus .....Fox.
Duke Michael.....Winter.
Placidus .....Salusbury.
Braxted .....Plant.
St. Felicien .....Jelliss.
Drandimintine.....Calder.

The winner was ridden Huxley, Long Set by Ringstead and Spanish Prince by Maher.

THE RACE:—Duke Michael was the first away followed by St. Felicien, Cigar and Braxted. Three furlongs from home St. Felicien led, closely followed by Long Set with Moscato, Spanish Prince and Mercutio next. A hundred yards from home Moscato challenged Long Set and won a most exciting race. Placidus was left at the post.

Cigar was a favourite at 5 to 2 against.

THE CORONATION.

Vigilance of the London Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires the Police are taking special pains to ascertain the names of all Indians and Russians, who have taken seats to view the Coronation and the Royal procession of the next day.

DANGEROUS SIND COAST.

Additional Light to be Placed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 14.

The Karachi Port Trustees resolved that in the opinion of the Board there is decidedly a necessity for a light on the Sind Coast in addition to the Port Trust first-class flashing light at Manora. Hitherto it has been considered that the light should be placed somewhere in the vicinty of Hajamrao, south of the Indus. It is on this coast that all wrecks have occurred in recent years. If, however, expert opinion is eventually opposed to this, that a light on Cape Monze should be erected. The visibility of the Manora light during the hazy weather prevailing during the south-west monsoon does not, it is found, extend to Cape Monze. The Board are of opinion that it would be only reasonable to assume that the shipping community will be willing to bear the necessary light dues, but as to this they are not in a position to speak with certainty.

DEATH OF CAPT. BOND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The death took place yesterday evening of Capt. A. G. Bond, 2nd Batt., Rifle Brigade, at the Military Hospital, Calcutta. Capt. Bond was only taken ill on Saturday, and the cause of his death was malignant malaria, which he is believed to have contracted during a recent shooting expedition to the Darjeeling Terai. Capt. Bond joined his battalion in India seven or eight months ago. He served with great distinction during the siege of Ladysmith and during one of the sorties there he was severely wounded.

LATER.

The funeral of Captain Bond took place in the Military Cemetery to-day with military honours. Col. Shuts, all officers and full strength of the the Rifle Brigade attended as also officers of the 15th Carnatics, the Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteers. There were a large number wreaths including of one in memory of Ladysmith.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision during the ensuing year of five additional travelling oil tank waggons, required for the North-Western State Railway.

Messrs M. P. W. Schembry, District Traffic Superintendent, and R. J. Collet White, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, are transferred to the Eastern Bengal State and North-Western Railways respectively. Mr. Collet White will continue to be temporarily employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway till further orders.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT BY A CIVILIAN.

A Darjeeling Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Yesterday before Justices Casperz and Sharfuddin, Mr. K. N. Chandhuri on behalf of Mr. Carl Forestman, a German resident of Darjeeling, applied for a rule to issue on Mr. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

The petitioner alleged that he had a dispute with the Municipality over his house tax. A distress warrant was issued, and he was sent to one week's simple imprisonment for tearing the warrant. It was alleged that Mr. Forrest tried his utmost to put the petitioner in jail. On the 26th of May, the petitioner moved the High Court, and the Judges ordered the immediate release of the petitioner on bail. On the 27th, the petitioner wrote to the Jail Superintendent and the Deputy Magistrate to take the necessary steps for carrying out the orders of the High Court. In reply he was informed by the jailor, that he could not be released on other than Mr. Forrest's orders. At about 3 p.m., on the same day, the petitioner's three legal advisers visited him in his cell and showed him the bail order of the High Court, which his counsel was asked to take with him to Darjeeling to prevent any delay in getting the petitioner's release. The petitioner was informed later on that the legal advisers went to Mr. Forrest and sent in the order of the High Court, but Mr. Forrest would not see any of them and finally intimated that he was very busy and had no time to attend to the matter.

Continuing counsel said, "I have advisedly left out the name of the high officials, at whose intercession at the Amusement Club, Mr. Hardy was informed that Mr. Forrest would pass orders next day. It seems that Mr. Forrest may not have taken any further notice of the order of this Honourable Court having already in the evening easily dismissed Mr. Hardy and the pleaders, who had taken the High Court order to him by simply saying that he was busy after having kept them waiting out in the rain till 5 p.m."

Their Lordships reserved their orders.

ORDERS OF THE COURT.

Justices Casperz and Sharifaddin passed the following order to-day:—

"This is an application to issue an order on Mr. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to appear before this Court and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. The allegation is that Mr. Forrest did not promptly obey the order of this Court directing the release of the petitioner on bail. The petitioner, however, was released on bail on the 28th of May. The complaint is that he should have been released on the 27th May. We desire to have an explanation from Mr. Forrest as to why the petitioner was not released from custody on the 27th May. Let a copy of the petition of the applicant be forthwith forwarded to Mr. Forrest for information, and for submission of the explanation we call for. We wish also to know whether apart from the provision of the High Courts Rules, Mr. Forrest was aware of this Court's order and if so why he did not give immediate effect to it on the 27th of May. Let a rule be issued on Mr. Forrest on these terms. Let the rule be returnable in three weeks."

STATE BALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The annual State Ball was given at Viceregal Lodge last night, and was a brilliant function. The following formed the State Lancers; Mrs. Doule and Lord Hardinge, Lady Hewett and the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Creagh and Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lady Hardinge, Mr. Carlyle and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Ali Imam and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Clark and Mrs. Spence, and Lady Haigh and Mr. Butler.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The Bengal Government's resolution is published to-day, reviewing Dr. Bank's report on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign Colonies during 1910. After referring to the legislative measures prohibiting Colonial emigration, the review says that these precautions are taken by the Government in order to safeguard the interest of emigrants during their voyages to the Colonies. The total number of emigrants registered during last year was 12,868, preceding year's figures being 12,691. Emigrants to the number of 2,727 left the Colonies bringing back with them ascertained savings, amounting to Rs. 4,17,033. The aggregate savings age considerably lower than last year, when they reached the high figure of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs. A diminution in the number of emigrants, who returned during 1910, accounts partly for the decrease in the amount of savings.

CALCUTTA CORONATION CASKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The Coronation Casket Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, held a meeting on Monday, to devise means to dispose of Rs. 25,000, previously voted for the casket to be presented to His Majesty. It is understood that the Committee recommended the purchase of a casket worth about Rs. 3,500 and a suggestion has been made that the balance, Rs. 20,000 should form the nucleus of a fund for a hospital for the dock area in the Diamond Harbour Road.

MADRAS MISAPPROPRIATION CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

Captain Bartley and Davaram, who were yesterday committed on a charge of criminal misappropriation to the next High Court Sessions, have been released on bail.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE ENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The taxi-cab drivers' strike is over; the men returned to work this morning and have taken out their cars. They agreed to the old rules, but the Company have promised to consider their grievances.

THE death took place yesterday morning of Mr. J. E. Tate, Assistant Military Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore.

THE BETTIAH RAJ CASE.

Details of the Claim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Justices Mukerjee and Carnduff were engaged to-day in the hearing of the Bettiah Raj case. This is an appeal preferred by Babu Bishen Pargh Narain Singh against an order of the Sub-Judge of Saran, dismissing the plaintiff's suit in which Maharani Janki Koer, Babu Ramnandan Singh and Babu Girja Nandan Singh were defendants.

The dispute in the present suit related to the succession to the Bettiah Raj opened on the demise of Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, K.C.I.E., who died without a male issue on the 26th March, 1893, leaving his senior widow Maharani Ratan Koer who had been succeeded by her co-widow Maharani Janki Koer defendant No. 1 to the present suit. This action for the recovery of possession of the Raj together with income and profit was instituted by the plaintiff-appellant on 11th February 1905, and was based on the plaintiff's alleged right to succession by survivorship, he being the nearest male member of an undivided Hindu Mitakshara joint family to which he and the late Raja were said to have both belonged. The suit was valued at six crores of rupees.

After a protracted hearing the Sub-Judge on the 13th March, 1907, delivered judgment dismissing the suit on the ground that the Bettiah Raj formed the separate and self-acquired property of Raja Jagal Kishore Singh or Sir Kishore E. Singh, is the legal effect of the grant made out of grace and as matter of favour by the British Government in exercise of its direct Sovereign power to whom the properties belonged as Sovereign after Jagal Kishore's expulsion owing to his revolt and that the plaintiff had failed to show how his right was in any way superior to the 2nd and 3rd defendant.

The case is proceeding.

DUBASH PROSECUTES HIS MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 14.

At the Town Police Court to-day the case against Mr. Steiner, Manager of Messrs. Volkart Bros, Madras, came up for hearing. In this case Mr. Steiner was charged by Mr. Sadashiv Rao, late Dubash of the firm, with allegations of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of certain merchandsie shipped by a firm and with making false documents for the purpose of cheating.

Examined by Mr. E. R. Osborne the complainant deposed to the effect that he joined the firm on an agreement as an expert Dubash in 1902 and continued in the same capacity up to 1910 when some alterations in the terms of the agreement were made in respect of commission. He had deposited Rs. 35,000 as security with the firm. Also he used to take contracts from the firm for the supply of some merchandise for export which he used to store in the godowns of the firm. The witness used to get due notice of the requirement of goods from the firm in order to be able to procure them. Witness had a room in the firm's premises; some of his establishment were paid by the firm and some he paid himself. Sometimes the witness used to receive the contracts himself and sometimes his assistant used to receive them and they were kept in the safe custody of his assistant. Mr. Steiner gave up the old system of writing contracts on printed forms and introduced the system of writing contracts on the firm's letter papers. These letters were press-copied, the originals were handed to witness and press-copies remained with the firm. Witness used to get daily reports from godown keepers mentioning the quantities of various produce held by them. When contracts fell due the goods were taken out of the godowns and packed and shipped. When shipments were made bills were prepared mentioning all the terms of the contract. A bill was prepared for every shipment, but sometimes one bill covered several shipments. Witness used to give a copy of the bill to the firm and kept the original himself.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Monday next.

MASLIUPATAM CLUB ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

Information is to hand to-day that on Sunday night the Masliupatam Club was badly damaged by fire, the cause of which is unknown. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock and fortunately a few members were at the time on their way home when they were made aware of it, and the Police Superintendent arrived on the scene. The store-room by then was completely gutted. The billiard room was forcibly entered and the salvage furniture begun, but the billiard table could not be got through, being too wide. A picture of Queen Victoria in the room was irretrievably damaged, though the police sergeant risked bad burns in saving it as it was already on fire. The Reserve police arrived on the scene and all worked with a will to save all that was possible. The main building was saved from destruction. At 3 a. m. on Monday the workers were able to desist from their work. The Club is an old building.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding.

The Commissioner reported that, in response to the invitation of tenders for works in earth-cutting, forming embankments, carting and laying 48 inch diameter C. I. pipes and removing old 32 inch diameter C.I. pipes, etc., between Vehar and Agra Road, four tenders were received as under:—

(1) Messrs. Virji Teju and Co. ... Rs. 1,50,048-0-0
(2) Messrs. Sorabshaw Framji Captain and Co. ..... Rs. 1,65,351-0-0
(3) Messrs. Govindji R. Mistry and Co.... ..... Rs. 1.67,823-8-0
(4) Messrs. Nappoo Patramal and Co, ... Rs. 1,92,417-8-0

He also forwarded a tabulated statement showing the rates of the several tenderers.

As the tender of Messrs. Virji Teju and Co., was the lowest, he proposed to accept it, subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee, to a contract being entered into with the firm at rates at which the total cost would aggregate Rs.1,42,298 plus Rs.16.891 for supervision and contingencies.

The total cost of Rs. 1,59,189 could be met from the provision of Rs. 6,96,500 provided under the 12 3-4 lakhs loan.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

OBJECTIONABLE WELLS.

Dr. Sukhia moved the following proposition:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether a systematic examination of all premises in the City has been undertaken with a view to action being taken under the provisions of the Municipal Act for dealing with wells considered dangerous to public health and for the improvement of privies and bathing or washing accommodation at the premises, and if not, whether it is desirable to undertake a survey of all such houses so as to admit of systematic action being gradually taken."

The Commissioner pointed out that the present method practically gave the same result.

On being put to vote the proposition was lost.

A FEMALE PHILOSOPHER.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

MME. ROLAND in prison read a treatise on geometry. She applied herself to study rigorous deduction. She sought in this enchaining of geometric ideas, a superior distraction, a little calm, and a little forgetting. At that very period, there was a girl of sixteen or seventeen, who wishing to be distrait, took to tackling mathematics without a master. In 1792

MLLE SOPHIE GERMAIN

lived with her father, Senior Deputy of the Commons for the City of Paris. She was young and was at liberty. But the Revolution rumbled round her. The echo of the clubs came up to M. Germain's salon, where a few politicians met every evening. How was she to break away from the passing hour? Where could be the interest in life for a young girl of a serious turn, given to meditation, maiden however and too much of a maiden to rush into the struggles, and passions of the hour? The father had a library and Sophie read much. She read a little at random, skipping from a poet to a philosopher, from Racine to Fontenelle, and from Fontenelle to Diderot. One day, the "History of Mathematics" of Montucla fell into her hands. Therein she lighted on the classic account of the death of

ARCHIMEDES.

She felt herself taken up with admiration. In the midst of the horrors of the siege she sees a striking statue of the philosophar deep in his studies, about to trace a geometric figure on the sand, while the sword is raised against him. What could this science be so engaging that, the philosopher, forgetting life and death—should ask the Roman soldier rushing on him, not to spoil his circle? Only five minutes before reading the account, she knew at most the name of the science, and now she has made up her mind to study geometry. It is in this study she found the charm and the honour of her life. Fancy this young girl diving deep into mathematics, with none to guide or coach! There was astonishment in the family, then discontent. Of what use was geometry to a girl? Sophie might have replied with

GALILEO

"Geometry serves to weigh, to measure, and to count; to weigh the ignorant, to measure the foolish, and to count both." We know not what her reply was, but she set to work with an enthusiasm that was quite feminine. She no longer had an instant of repose, and her health was soon menaced. Study was forbidden her, but in vain. She was up of nights and worked without fire wrapped up in rugs, when the cold was so intense that more than once the ink was frozen. A woman must have her way. Germain did what many fathers and husbands have done after him. He gave in, and he did well. Some years later she was crowned by the Academy of Sciences, for a work wholly original, "Researches on the Theory of Elastic Surfaces." From her letters we see the young mathematicienne in correspondence with the savants of her time, and thereby hangs an amusing anecdote.

GAUSS, PROFESSOR OF GOTTINGEN

having published an important work on Analysis, Mlle. Germain addressed him a letter of observations and criticisms under the pseudonym of Leblanc. Intercourse was established between the two through a mutual friend. In 1806, the French army entered Brunswick, where Gauss had retired. She was alarmed. What would become of her unfortunate correspondent? She saw him, a modern Archimedes, perishing under the sword-thrust of some obscure soldier. She wrote to a general, a friend of the family, and Gauss saw an aide-de-camp arrive with an invitation to dine. The aide-de-camp was bewildered. Asked to dinner by a good man was one thing, but by the honour, good God! French general, and in what honour. good God! Because he had been highly recommended by Mlle. Germain. Mlle. Germain! But he knew no one of that name. Who could she be! From mistake to blunder the truth was discovered at last, and Gauss wrote his thanks to M. Leblanc in her true name. However learned she was, she had nothing of a "femme savante." One day, an estimable litterateur took it into his head to celebrate her merits in a piece of Latin verse, and in addressing there to her, announced an early publication of Greek verses on the same subject. Unlike Moliere's Armande, she must have addressed her admirer a sharp letter to have elicited the following reply from the poor poet: "Madam, I hasten to give you my word of honour at once, that your orders have already been punctually executed. I have burnt my Greek verses, and I wish I could destroy my Latin verses likewise." She was

A SUPERIOR MIND

formed in the ideas of the age which was closing, and open to all the aspirations of the age which was commencing, but a woman at the same time, both by her sympathy and her goodness. In the most important of her writings, as well in the one which at the very least is her best with the lettered public, the woman treads upon the heels of the philosopher. Her "considerations on the state of the Sciences and the Letters at different epochs of their culture" is a general tableau in the taste of the XVIII century. Her thesis, which is at first a little paradoxical, is that the human mind proceeds on the same lines in artistic creation as in scientific investigation. The genius is the same. The same gifts make the savant and the poet. What has the one which the other has not in the beginning of their work? They both catch glimpse of a hazy aim, a confused idea, an uncertain image, and it is but little by little by sacrificing all that is not necessary to the subject that the savant and the poet succeed in specifying the aim, fixing the idea, and giving a body to the elusive image. Imagination was the first to enter upon the scene. And now it is reflection. It is a question of drawing up a plan. Whatever the subject, a drama or a treatise on geometry the difficulty remains the same. It is, to find the links which exist between the different parts of the work; links of succession for if every dramatic scene has its logical place, so has every geometric theorem links of quantity, for in mathematical demonstration as in theatrical action there are ideas which have to be largely developed and others which may be lightly or "en passant" indicated. There's the skeleton of the work! It must be given motion or life that is style. This may be objected to. The geometric style has apparently nothing in common with that of the poet. Agreed, and yet mathematical language has to be correct, simple, precise. Now are not those precisely literary qualities, and none of the easiest? The divorce of imagination and of science is commonly admitted as that of reason and poetry. For Sophie Germain

THIS DIVORCE IS IMPIOUS.

Where has human reason shown itself higher than in the works of a Moliere or a Shakespeare? Where has had imagination a greater part to play than in the discoveries of a Newton or a Lavoisier? The savant and the artist have both to seek materials for their work in reality. But there is something besides reality in science as in art. To observe real facts, to classify them, number them, and to reproduce them as exactly as possible, without criticism and without selection; if this were art, it would but be a photographic plate, and science would be nothing more than barren nomenclature. It is the law discovered by the savant, or the type created by the artist, and these are somethings besides, and more than the concrete reality. This law and this type are the resume, the abstraction of a multitude of real facts, and it is in there, in this abstract truth that lies the superior domain of science as of art. It was Auguste Comte who in the first rank had signalled the philosophic works of this distinguished lady, and yet there are many friends of philosophy who know nothing beyond the name of Sophie Germain.

RAILWAY BRIDGE DAMAGED BY RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SEONI, JUNE 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent of Seoni reports that heavy rain damaged a bridge at mile 739. It was necessary to tranship the passengers and mails yesterday from the down Chindwara to the Nainpur mixed train and then into a relief train. This was completed after a detention of about three hours. Through communication was to be restored by 18 hours yesterday.

A TELEGRAM from Ashabad states that a new naphtha well has been bored at Dajiaski, on the island of Cheleken, in the Caspian Sea. It is stated to yield about a million pouds daily.

THE KING'S WARDROBE.

Naval and Sporting Dress.

In an interesting article on the dress of his late Majesty and the present King, a writer in "Chambers's Journal" says it is hardly likely that King George will be quite so much of a force in sartorial affairs as was his royal father, for the good reason that he does not think so much of dress, and is strongly disposed to be quite conventional in his attitude towards it; but one must hasten to add that, of course, his Majesty takes the utmost care at all times to be strictly correct in every detail, and his taste, while careful in its sobriety, is quite perfect.

His Majesty is not disposed to take advantage of his high estate in this matter, and generally follows the lead of others; and the chief tailors of the West End will watch his appearances with rather less interest, not to say anxiety, than they did those of the first gentleman in the last reign. He has, of course, every variety of clothes for town wear, each kind for the most part being several times repeated; while for country wear, especially on the sporting side, his wardrobe is perhaps quite the equal of that of the late King.

As is well known, however, his Majesty is a very keen sportsman in those pursuits which involve wandering over the moors and hills with a gun in his hand, and he displays more interest in the selection of his shooting suits than he does perhaps in any others; while it may be added, as an interesting and pleasing circumstance, that he always exercises the utmost effort toward giving help to home industries in the matter of cloths he selects, most of them being in the nature of homespun tweeds.

Then, as befits his strong naval interests and training, he has probably more naval uniforms than any other man. Indeed, the Kaiser is the only ruler who emulates him in this matter; for not only have these monarchs a very large wardrobe of uniforms for the naval and other maritime purposes of their own country, but each holds complimentary naval rank in foreign navies, and has complete sets of uniforms accordingly. Also, King George is honorary colonel in many foreign regiments, in addition to holding similar rank in several of our own. King Edward had no fewer than thirty-three such appointments; and if his successor has not as yet so many, it must be remembered that time and circumstances have so far hardly been adequate to allow of his completely filling the position occupied by the late monarch in these matters. In the case of the chief foreign naval and military appointments, it may be mentioned that four uniforms—that is to say, full dress, undress, mess kit, and overcoat—are usually necessary. Then there are the full robes of the Knights of the Garter, of St. Patrick, and of the Thistle; and his Majesty belongs to various home and foreign orders of chivalry, for each of which there are special collars and decorations.

Taking care of a kingly wardrobe of such proportions is naturally a very big business, and the two valets who have charge of it, acting under the guidance of the superintendent of the wardrobe, have enough to do in brushing, folding, and arranging the different items from time to time and seeing that they are always properly pressed and ready for wear. It has been said of King George, as it was of the late King, that he never wears the same suit twice and just as this was untrue of King Edward, it is considerably more so in the present case, his Majesty having a distinct partiality for certain clothes that have lost most of their newness, and sometimes gives them up reluctantly. On an average perhaps from twenty to thirty suits of one kind and another are discarded in each year, and their places taken by new ones. Some of the old suits are given away in quarters where they will be much appreciated for the service they will do as well as for the more obvious reason—which latter, as is known, would not be advertised. Such as are not given away in this manner are generally regarded as the perquisites of the valets.

A part of the King's apparel which receives the closest attention is his footwear, which is chiefly, if not entirely, made by a very eminent firm of boot and shoe makers in London. His Majesty has boots for most of his different uniforms, as well as walking boots and shoes, shooting-boots, and evening shoes in great variety. These are made from the very highest quality of selected material on specially modelled lasts; and such is the care that is exercised in the workmanship that as much as fourteen and fifteen shillings a pair is paid to a workman for doing nothing more than attaching the soles to the uppers.

NAVAL AIRSHIP LAUNCHED AT BARROW.

From the shed at Barrow-in-Furness on May 22, the naval airship was launched. The whole of the crew of the airship tender, "Hermione," had been up practically all night and the call was sounded at a quarter to two. There was not much to be done in the shed, all the staging having been cleared on Sunday, and just before four o'clock in the morning the men went to their posts in the dock, and the first sign of Captain Sueter's intention was when a crew rowed from the shed to a buoy to fix on the rope by means of which the airship was pulled out.

Bugles were sounded to haul, and the dirigible was seen in motion. At ten minutes past four its stern came out of the shed, and not an inch did the airship seem to deviate from the centre line. Little by little the huge fabric emerged, and in exactly ten minutes the "Mayfly," as she has been named, was altogether out of the shed, and her bluff nose was being towed out by means of a centre rope.

The dirigible is a remarkable-looking ship. She is very bluff forward and tapers to a point aft. Her colour is a sort of silver grey. The outer fabric is silk, which has been waterproofed and impregnated with aluminium. It is wonderfully strong, though light, and it is claimed that it is a non-conductor.

Forward and near aft are two gondolas, which appear to be made of polished wood mahogany in colour. In the forward gondola there is one set of engines which drive two four-bladed propellers which are fixed on each side abaft the gondola, and which clear the water when the ship is afloat. In the after gondola is another engine, which drives a two-bladed propeller, and this appears to be only for use when the dirigible is in the air. The airship is 512 feet long, and her external diameter is 48 feet. Her shape is dundecagon. Parallel longitudinals run the greater part of her length, and her blunt nose is strengthened. The whole of her framework is made of duralumin. A long screened passage-way connects the two gondolas. In this passage some of the crew will be accommodated. The airship envelope is divided into seventeen sections and when all are full of hydrogen the lifting power is twenty-one tons. Two of the engines are 200-horse-power each. The control of the vessel is effected by horizontal rudders forward and aft each side, and vertical rudders aft. Above and below the stern small auxiliary rudders are fitted close abaft the after gondola.

Immediately the airship was clear of the shed the forward engine was put in motion, and the propellors made to revolve slowly until she was at her moorings behind a revolving wind-screen which has been suspended on a steel mast above the central station. This screen is made of a net-work of stout cables. The wind passes through it, but its force is broken It is hoped that, protected by this screen, the vessel will be able to ride out anything short of a gale.

After superintending the launch Captain Sueter left for London, deputing the command of the airship to Lieutenant N. F. Osborne, whose second-in-command is Lieutenant Talbot. The vessel's crew of nine will comprise, in addition to these officers, two petty officers, two engineers, and three able seamen. One of the seamen is an expert photographer.

The next operation in connection with the airship will be to "trim" her. This means that the will be allowed to ascend a few feet above the water while held captive by cables, in order that the disposition of the weights in her gondolas and her general equilibrium may be carefully noted. This done, she will begin a series of practice flights to determine the efficiency of her controlling mechanism, and particularly her speed. A series of tests which have been made with her propellers, and careful calculations as to the resistance offered by her hull, indicate that her speed through the air should be forty miles an hour.

Shipyards at Newcastle-on-Tyne during mail week were working under pressure, and there was an unusual demand for labour.

In a discourse on Shakespear's heroines at the Haymarket Theatre, Miss Ellen Terry mentioned that Imogen was her favourite heroine.

A motion in favour of the payment of municipal representatives throughout the country has been introduced at the Westminster City Council.

COMMON FEVERS.

How to Overcome Their Disabilities.

No more wonderful evidence of the marvellous regulating machinery which exists in the human body can be found than the way in which the body-heat is, in health, always kept at the same level, no matter what may be the external temperature.

Similarly, the subtle influence of a tropical climate manifests itself in the ease with which this delicate machinery is put out of gear and people's temperature goes up, so that they suffer from Fever.

All fevers cause an undoubted feeling of weakness. To remedy this, there is nothing so rapid in its effect, so certain in its action or so complete in the revitalising sensation it imparts as Sanatogen, the greatest known reconstituent, to which the medical profession have, with one accord, given the description "the tonic-food with lasting effects."

What Sanatogen can do in Fevers is strikingly shown in the case of Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of "Capital"), 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, who writes:—"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen.

"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

LORD CURZON ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston delivered an address to the delegates at the seventeenth annual conference of the Association of Conservative Clubs in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on May 19, and presented the political challenge banner to the Mid-Devon Constitutional Club. Sir H. Mackworth-Praed presided, and among those who were present at the conference gatherings were Col. Yate, M.P., Capt. Morrison-Bell, M.P., Mr. Nield, M.P., Sir Howland Roberts, Mr. J. Percival Hughes, the Rev. Egerton Tapp, Capt. Hall, and Mr. J. Dumphreys.

Sir Herbert Mackworth-Praed read the following letter, which he had received from Mr. Balfour:—

"I am very glad to hear that you can report so favourably on your record of work done during the past year. In the stress of the present time the organization of political forces becomes more and more necessary; and if success is to be the reward of our party that can only be attained by turning to the best advantage the strength which it possesses in the constituencies. This I know is the purpose for which your Association is maintained, and I cannot doubt but that much can and will be achieved by the work and energy of the members of the clubs over which you preside."

Lord Curzon said that if ever there was a time when their activities were essential, surely it was now when there was being waged within the walls of Parliament the most important and momentous Constitutional struggle that had been fought in our history for hundreds of years. The Government was using its majority to uproot the Constitution and destroy the old trinity of forces which had existed for hundreds of years—King, Lords, and Commons each operating as a check and a balance against the other. The Government were undermining, if not absolutely sweeping away, the safeguards with which the nation had hitherto been familiar, and setting up machinery which had never existed in this country or any other for the exclusive purpose of carrying out its own party objects in a most violent and unscrupulous way. (Cheers.) They all admitted that constitutional revision was necessary, but he submitted that in any other sphere than that of politics, in any other time than the present, and with any other party than that which was in power the procedure adopted would have been than that best minds of the nation would have been called upon to examine carefully the whole situation, to look into the history of the past, to examine the experience of foreign countries, and to investigate the various aspects of our own needs. Then very likely, after two or three years labour, they might have presented such suggestions for the reform of the Constitution as might have seemed to them desirable.

The Liberals told the country they were Second Chamber men, and yet gave no hint of what the ultimate Second Chamber was to be. They said that Single Chamber Government was "death, disaster, and damnation," and yet that form of Government was what they were proposing to set up. (Hear, hear.) The term inconsistent was too mild to apply to them. The Government's procedure was grossly cynical and shamelessly indecent. (Cheers.) The House of Lords was to be adulterated and rendered omnipotent in order that the House of Commons—which under the present system was another term for the Government of the day—shou'd be able in the interval, before a new Second Chamber was set up, if ever it was set up, to force into law the particular nostrum to which the Radical Party was attached. If the Parliament Bill was passed, during the next few years, they were to have the disruption of the United Kingdom without any reference to the people, the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, Radical measures on education and licensing, and one man one vote. The supporters of the Government had commenced this agreeable campaign by alloting substantial stipends to themselves. (Laughter and cheers.) He defined any historian to give any case in which a political party had destroyed one Constitution and having promised to set up another in its place, had then utilised the interval to carry out its own particular programme, while there was no Constitution at all in existence. The Government thought they could confidently reckon on three years in which to carry their proposals into power. Unionists might be confident that these anticipations would not be realised. (Cheers). The gross abuse of political power had in every stage of the world's history been attended by a swift and relentless Nemesis. (Cheers). The victors, as the Liberals took themselves to be, might fall out among themselves. The victims as the Unionists were supposed to be, might develop an unsuspected power of resistance. The spoils of victory might turn out to be dead sea apples and turn to dust and ashes in the mouth of those who tasted them. (Cheers). Those were possibilities which has to be considered. The turn of the tide would one day come when the Unionist Party would be in the ascendant. Nothing was more certain than that the decision which the Government were trying to force upon the nation, if it were temporarily successful would not permanently settle the question. The time would come when the Parliament Bill, if it were written upon the Statute Book now, would be wiped out as an ugly smudge. (Cheers.) The ultimate solution would then devolve upon the Government's successors. He believed it was only by common consent that a settlement could be arrived at. In the meantime, supposing there was no immediate chance of that, Unionists had to fight so that the interregnum might be as short as possible and that the Government might do as little harm as possibe. They had to fight that the reaction should come as swiftly as might be, and above all to fight so that the solution, when it did come about, rested upon the principles not of tyranny masquerading in the name of democracy, but of democracy existing upon its own freedom. (Cheers).

AEROPLANES AND THE CORONATION PROCESSIONS.

Government Action.

The Aerial Navigation Bill, which Mr. Churchill introduced recently, proposes to empower the Home Secretary to make regulations from time to time for defining, and so enclosing, as it were, certain areas over which it is thought to be dangerous for air-craft to pass. The powers given are general, for, as was explained, the Bill is a temporary measure, brought in with a special view to safeguarding the public who will witness the Coronation ceremonies from reckless aviation. It is to be regarded as preliminary to a more comprehensive measure. The fines proposed for contravention of the regulations are heavy—on indictment two years' imprisonment or a fine of £500 and on summary convictions three months' imprisonment or a fine of £100. The areas which it is desired to safeguard during the Coronation ceremonies will not be scheduled, but will subsequently be specified by regulation.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay GymKhana vs. B. V. A.

The weather came in as an adverse circumstance on Wednesday evening when this fixture was down for decision. But notwithstanding this fact a large gathering assembled on the Cooperage. The game, as the score indicates, was of a one-sided description and practically speaking only served to show something of the capabilities of the Gymkhana men. It was expected that they would have an easy task in disposing of their Volunteer opponents, but their supporters were certainly not prepared for a nine goals to nothing victory. But this is what happened, every member of the forward contributing to the score. Kennedy opened the account, Vidal headed the second and between that and half time Kennedy and Cupper (2) added points. After the interval Kennedy, Vidal, Stileman and Cupper scored again bringing the total to nine. It should be stated in fairness to the Volunteers that, as compared with their opponents they were a very light side and were doubtless handicapped by the heavy going. Of the Gymkhana team it is only possible to say one word and that is "good." The forward line are a bustling clever lot, while the defence, to be still further strengthened by the inclusion of Watts, are capable of sturdy work. The referee, Sergt. Bennett of the R. Warwickshire Regt., was constantly good. Final score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	9
B. V. A.	0

The teams were as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Goal, Lewin; backs, Dean and Wellmott; halves, Barrett, Onslow and Sim; forwards, Findlay, Vidal, Kennedy, Cupper and F.F. Stileman.

B. V. A.: Goal, Fitch; backs, Smith and Winckler; halves, Bellamy, Dickson and Seales; forward Vears, Menstrell, Myatts, Mason and Wheeler.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Bombay Gymkhana	1	1	0	0	9	0	2
R. Warwicks	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
Telegraphs	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Bombay F. C.	1	1	0	0	3	2	2
Byculla R Gymkhana	1	0	1	0	2	3	0
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
H. G. A.	1	0	1	0	0	4	0
B. V. A.	1	0	1	0	0	9	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

The joint Hony. Secretaries, Mr. R. Todd and Major S. G. W. Hume have issued the following notice:—

It is proposed to hold the first of the weekly meetings on Wednesday, 12th July, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

The general conditions are as follows:—

Events are open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, unless otherwise specified.

Two prizes will be given to those competitors who score most points during the season, and in the event of a tie, preference will be given to the winner of the greater number of firsts.

Prizes will be presented each afternoon to ladies winning competitions or nomination events, and at the end of the season, two prizes will be presented for the first and second best aggregate scores made at the weekly meetings.

For the aggregate cups, points will be awarded as follows:—

8 for a first, 4 for a second, and 2 for a third. In section and nomination events, the points will be divided. In scurries and jumping competitions, where the owner does not ride, the points will be divided between him and the rider. The scale of division of points in the nomination races will be noted against the event on the programme.

No competitor can score more than once in any event, i.e., he cannot, as for example, in a jumping competition, get marks for both a first and a second.

Entries of all events will be received on the ground each afternoon.

Practice jumps, etc., will be put up on the East maidan close to the railings, on Monday and Saturday mornings, commencing Saturday, June 17th.

A programme for the next succeeding meeting will be posted on the ground during the meeting and subsequently in the Gymkhana. Members, who desire to have the weekly programme posted to them, will please notify the Honorary Secretary.

There will be a Band on the ground each afternoon.

MYSORE POLO PONY SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 14.

The Polo Pony Show, open to ponies that have played in the Birthday Tournament this year, was held this morning on the polo ground. About 80 ponies were exhibited and awards were made as under:—

English and Australian heavy weights:—Mr. Nicholson's chestnut English mare "Lady Wrange," 1st; Captain Campbell Ross' chestnut waler gelding "Fish Hook," 2nd.

Light Weights:—Colonel Stephen's grey waler gelding "Twilight," 1st.

Arab Light Weights:—Captain Ley's bay Arab gelding "Shumah," 1st.

Heavy Weights:—Captain Campbell Ross' chestnut Arab horse "Broadrib," 1st.

MYSORE, JUNE 14.

The two extra races for the Polo Ponies were then run off with following results:—

POLO PONY PLATE, 3 furlongs.

Capt Campbell Ross' Fish Hook 11st..... Capt Hayland 1

Capt Higging's Glenbee 11st.....Mr Kenworthy 2

ALSO RAN:—Virginia, Black and White, Prominent, Amber, all 11st.

Won by 3-4 length, same distance between second and third. Time—41 4-5 secs.

BETTING, 2 to 1 on Virginia, 3 to 1 against Prominent, 4 to 1 on Fish Hook and Glenbee, Wild Night, and Black and White and 6 to 1 Amber.

ARAB POLO PONY PLATE—3 furlongs.

Mr T R Bruce's Egara, 10st 7lbs.....Mr Nicolson 1

Capt Campbell Ross' Broad Rib 10st 7lbs...Capt Hayland 2

Capt Astley's Turf King, 10st 12lbs.....Mr Kenworthy 3

ALSO RAN.—Apollo 10st 7lbs, Disguise 10st 7lbs, Baroda 10st 7lbs, and Kush Gill 10st 7lbs.

BETTING:—12 to 1 on Broad Rib, Evens Egara, 2 to 1 against Baroda and Disguise, 3 to 1 the others. Won by a length, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—43 secs.

MOTOR GYMKHANA AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 14.

The motor gymkhana held at noon to-day on the Maharaja's old polo ground provided exciting and interesting sport. There was a large gathering and the entries for the five events were good. The Maharaja and Yuvaraja competed but owing to the lack of time two events were abandoned. Colonel Logan Home judged the races, the results of which are as follows:—

50 yards up and reverse: won by Major De H. Smith in 26 seconds. The other competitors were Captain Colvin, the Yuvaraja, the Zemindar of Sivagiri, Miss Dali, and the Maharaja of Mysore.

Chatty bending race; dead heat between H. H. Maharaja's Daimler driven by the owner and Major De H. Smith's Siddeley, driven by the owner. The Maharaja's time was 1 minute, but he did not break any chatties. Major Smith did the course in 55 seconds but broke one chatty for which 5 seconds were added. The other competitors were the Yuvaraja, Miss Daly, Captain Colvin, and the Zemindar of Sivagiri.

Tilting at rings, 8 rings, gentleman driver an lady tilter; 1 Miss Daly and Captain Evans Gordon 4 rings, 39 seconds; 2, Miss Campbell and H.H. the Maharaja, 5 rings, 1 min. 5secs. There also competed the Yuvaraja and Miss Phiney, Miss Atkinson and Captain Colvin, and Major and Major Phiney De H. Smith 3.

MYSORE BIRTHDAY POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 14.

The final game in the Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament was played this afternoon between the 20th Deccan Horse and the 34th Poona Horse. A large assemblage was present to witness the match which was a fast game, the recent sunny weather having allowed the ground to resume its normal condition.

Poona commenced the offensive and after a couple of runs across the field the visitors took the ball up and Alderson scored with a neat cross shot within the first minute. Ross soon equalised and a couple of minutes later from another penalty hit from Ross, Ley scored the second goal. Ross was mainly responsible for the other goals. The Deccans gathered themselves together for an effort and after a combined run up the whole length of the ground Worgan scored the 7th goal amid much cheering. The final chukker saw Poona pressing forward to attack and Grimshaw scored within half a minute of the ball being thrown. The Deccans then replied with a determined assault but Poona beat them off and play become fast and exciting, consisting of a series of rapid exchanges, the Deccans becoming very dangerous at the end of the game. The game ended in a victory for the Deccans by 7 goals to 3.

Teams:—

20th Deccan Horse:—Jamedar Konsul Sing, Mr. Ley, Captain Worgan, and Capt. Campbell Ross. (back).

34th Poona Horse:—Captains Greenshaw, Alderson, Hildebrand and Lucas (back).

Umpires;—Capt. Astley and Mr. Kenworthy.

The Maharaja then presented the prizes to the winners, handing the cup to Captain Ross and handsome silver miniatures to each member of the winning team; also to the prizes winners of the Polo Pony Show and Motor Gymkhana.

In presenting prizes the Maharaja said,—"The Mysore Polo Tournament is now over and it only remains for me to say how excellent the play was in the final game and to congratulate the winners on their well deserved victory."

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 14.

News have been received by the owners of the animal to-day from Colombo of Kissing Cup having dropped dead on the track this morning after a gallop. The mare was estimated to be one of the best of her kind that ever left Australia.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

PARSEE BARONET C. C.

Sun 4th June—Grant Medical College Gym.
Sun 18th June—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Thurs 22nd June—Commercial Gym.
Sun 25th June—Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade).
Satur 1st July—Parsee Volunteers B S
Sun 2nd July—Sassanian Cricket Club.
Sun 9th July—Young Hindoos Cricket Club.
Satur 15th July—Elphinstone School past & present
Sun 16th July—John Bright Cricket Club.
Satur 22nd July—Mahomedan Cricket Club.
Sun 23rd July—Liberal Cricket Club (Marine).
Satur 29th July—G. I. P. Railway Office.
Sun 30th July—Gandevi Cricket Club.
Sun 6th Aug—Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Sun 13th Aug—Lord Northbrook Cricket Club.
Wednes 16th Aug—Ahmednagar Gym.
Thurs 17th Aug—Ahmednagar Gym.
Satur 19th Aug—Bombay Municipal Cricket Club.
Sun 20th Aug—Imperial Cricket Club.
Sun 27th Aug—Baronet Cricket Club.
Sun 3rd Sept—Friends' Union Cricket Club.
Satur 9th Sept—Parsee Gmy.
Sun 10th Sept—Alliance Cricket Club.
Satur 16th Sept—St Xavier's College Gym.
Thurs 14th Sept—Parsees vs. Presidency.
Fri 15th Sept—Parsees vs. Presidency.
Satur 16th Sept—Parsees vs. Presidency.
Thurs 21st Sept—Parsees vs. Hindoos.
Fri 22nd Sept—Parsees vs. Hindoos.
Satur 23rd Sept—Parsees vs. Hindoos.
Mon 25th Sept—Presidency vs. Winners.
Tues 26th Sept—Presidency vs. Winners.
Wednes 27th Sept—Presidency vs. Winners.
Satur 30th Sept—Tata Sons and Co's Cricket Club.
Sun 1st Oct—Coronation Cricket Club.
Sun 8th Oct—Persian Cricket Club.

SOCONY C. C.

June 3—Cox and Co.
June 10—National Bank.
June 17—P and O S N Co.
June 24—Bombay Gas Co.
July 1—A and N Stores.
July 8—Thos Cook and Son.
July 15—B E S and T Co.
July 22—Saraswat Union.
Aug. 5—Cox and Co.
Aug. 12—A and N Stores.
Aug. 19—Jolly C Club.
Aug. 26—Thos Cook and Son.
Sept. 2—National Bank.
Sept. 9—Mahomedan C Club.
Sept. 16—B E S and T Co.
Sept. 23—Indian Telegraphs.
Sept. 30—W and A Graham and Co.
Oct. 7—G I P Ry Stores.
Oct. 14—P and O S N Co.
Oct. 21—Bombay Gas Co.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

June 11—Jolly Cricket Club.
June 18—St Xaviers College Gymkhana.
June 23—Poona Gymkhana.
June 24—Poona Gymkhana.
June 25—Poona Young Cricketers.
July 2—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 9—Islam Gymkhana.
July 16—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 23—Mahomedan C. Club.
July 30—New Hindu Cricket Club.
Aug. 13—Commercial Gymkhana (return)
Aug. 10—Elphinstone C. Club.
Aug. 20—Islam Gymkhana (return.)
Aug. 27—Gaud Saraswat C. Club.
Sept. 3—Parsi Baronet C Club.
Sept. 10—New Shivaji C Club.

BOMBAY JEWISH CRICKET CLUB.

June 18th—B E S and Tramway Co.
June 25th—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 2nd—New High School.
July 9th—New Jolly Cricket Club.
July 16th—Anglo-Portuguese C Club.
July 23rd—New High School.
July 30th—Bombay Police Cricket C.
August 6th—Cox & Co.
August 13th—Anglo-Portuguese C Club.
August 20th—Ali Bandra Catholic Club.
August 27th—B E S and Tramway Co.
September 3rd—Cox & Co.
September 10th—Commercial Gymkhana.
September 17th—Bombay Police C Club

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

June 11th—Friends Union C C.
June 18th—Gaud Saraswat C C.
June 25th—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 2nd—Islam Gymkhana.
July 9th—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 23rd—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 29th—P & O Coy C C.
August 5th—Medical College Gymkhana.
August 6th—Wellington C C.
August 20th—P J New Shivaji C C.
August 26th—Elphinstone C C.
August 28th—Poona Young Cricketers.
August 29th—Deccan Gymkhana.
September 2nd—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
September 3rd—Mahomedan C C.
September 10th—Islam Gymkhana.
September 17th—Bombay Young Cricketers.
September 18th—Y M C A C C.
September 21st, 22nd and 23rd—Triangular Matches.
September 24th—Mahomedan C C.
September 25th, 26th and 27th—Triangular Matches.
October 1st—New Hindu C C.

Census returns show that the population of the North Island, New Zealand, is 543,396, as compared with 473,895 in 1906, an increase 79,501. The population of the South Island is 441,258, as against 396,108 in 1906, an increase of 45,150. The total population of New Zealand is 984,654.

Great unrest exists amongst employees in the Bradford woolcombing industry, and the men's union has requested the secretary of the Wages Board to convene a meeting to consider a general demand for an advance of wages for all night and day workers, 12,000 in number.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The Bay storm, undiminished in strength, has its centre now near Burdwan and is travelling in an easterly direction. The rainfall in North-East India increases in the Southern Districts at the expense of the Northern Districts especially Assam. In Burma the rainfall continues to be fairly general. Malabar reports a decreased rainfall, and there are further signs this morning that the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon is becoming weaker. Along the Western Himalayas in the submontane districts and in Rajputana, nearly general rainfall has occurred and a few falls are reported from Gujarat and Central India.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy and Bhamo, one and half inches; Moulmein, five; Myitkyina, eight; Silchar and Shillong, three; Cherrapunji, five; Chittagong, one and a half; Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Naya Dumka, three; Bogra and Sambalpur, two; Jessore and Berhampore, one and a half; Roorkee, one and a half, Dehra Dun, Sialkote and Rawalpindi, one; Nowgong, one; Sambalpur, one and a half; and Surat, Goa, Marmugoa and Karwar, three.

The forecast.—A decrease of rainfall on the west of the Meridian of Calcutta, an increase in the Southern Districts to the east of it, and in Central Burma. A decrease on the West Coast, with further rainfall in Rajputana and along the West Himalayas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The "chota barsat" is giving good rains in Simla and the adjoining hills, and greatly benefiting the hill crops. But the rains have not yet penetrated into the interior of the hills, and the advance is impeded owing to the heavy accumulation of snow in the Upper Himalayas.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Very heavy weather has prevailed at the head of the Bay since Sunday, and the sea was so rough on Monday, that six in-coming vessels had to wait all day, as they could not take pilots on board. They were still waiting when the last message was received from Sandheads yesterday evening. Two outgoing vessels went out from Sandheads, but had to take pilots with them owing to the heavy sea running.

LUCKNOW, JUNE 14.

After several days of monsoonish weather with high winds, nearly an inch of rain fell early this morning. It has had a marked effect on the temperature.

STORM IN BOMBAY.

One more prow was sunk in Bombay Harbour on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that prow No. 4018 was passing Butcher's Island on the day, bound for Uran, with a cargo of 300 sacks of mowra flowers, when owing to very strong wind and heavy sea, it sank with its cargo. There was fortunately no loss of life as the crew, who numbered five, clung on to the floating planks of wood and were rescued by the Port Trust tug "Elf."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	6·63	6·51	6.00	7·76
Wednesday, 14th June	0·81	0·22	1·66	0·54
Total	7·44	6·73	7·66	8·30
Same date last year	3·74	3·40	4·35	2·67

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, June 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
Oumballa Hill	In. cts. 1·55	In. cts. 6·41	In. cts. 7·11	In cts. 3·67

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bombire (13th)	88·1	77·6	...	0·00
Jask	95·8	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat (13th)	101·3	88·1	...	0·00
Multan	113·3	90·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	106·9	71·9	1·24	1·34
Lahore	107·4	75·2	0·01	1·00
Sirsa	111·3	82·5	...	0·12
Ambala	108·5	78·9	0·23	1·58
Delhi	105·5	...	...	0·00
Agra	108 5	83·0	...	0·12
Mainpuri	106 3	82·0	...	0·00
Jhansi	105·0	81·0	...	0·20
Cawnpore	102·8	81·9	...	0·04
Allahabad	96·1	77·0	...	0·17
Jacobabad	117 1	87·8	...	0 00
Karachi	89·5	83·0	...	0 00
Ajmer	87·4	77·2	0·31	1·45
Jaipur	105·7	76·6	...	0·65
Kotah	104·5	76·1	0·75	1·81
Bhuj	99 1	82·0	...	0·07
Dwarka	...	...	...	0·00
Veraval	82·1	79·8	0·79	2·34
Rajkot	93·1	77·0	...	1·77
Bhavnagar Parn	94·1	79·0	0·05	2·59
Surat	85·1	76·1	3·28	3·67
Ahmedabad	94·1	78·7	...	3·12
Deesa	99·3	78·4	0·60	0·32
Neemuch	96·4	74·7	...	1·27
Indore	88·1	72·1	0·18	3·15
Jubbulpore	94·8	76 8	...	1·72
Sangor	96·6	73·6	0·51	2·53
Hoshangabad	94·6	75·9	...	3·04
Khandwa	93·2	76·1	...	1·91
Akola	89·7	75·1	0·07	4·20
Amraoti	87·8	73·8	0·02	5 78
Nagpur	88·1	73·8	...	15·26
Chanda	89·5	75·0	0·25	7·55
Raipur	83·7	75·8	...	11·00
Bombay	83·1	76·2	0·54	8·30
Ratnagiri	82·3	74·4	1·48	16·39
Mormugao	82·5	73·7	3·09	18·60
Karwar	83·3	73·0	2·12	13·14
Malegaon	78·9	78·1	0·45	3·12
Ahmednagar	77·4	70·5	0·17	2·02
Poona	79·0	70·3	0·60	3·43
Sholapur	88·3	71·4	...	1·36
Bijapur	85·2	70·2	0·09	1·49
Belgaum	78·3	66·4	0·84	4·42
Aurangabad	80·2	71·2	0·09	2·82
Nisamabad (Indur)	85·9	73·7	...	3·76
Hyderabad	89 8	72·7	...	2·12
Mangalore	83·8	68·3	1 52	26·84
Calicut	83·8	74·1	0·66	25·39
Cochin	85·7	73 2	0·67	20·17
Colombo	87·5	75·0	0·33	5·19
Masulipatam	97·8	81·2	...	1·44
Bellary	91·0	76·3	...	0·07
Cuddapah	100·2	77·6	...	0·61
Madras	101·5	83·5	...	0·28
Bangalore	82·8	66·3	...	0·94
Coimbatore	...	...	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	97·1	78·3	...	0·37
Negapatam	96·1	80 0	...	1·68

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th June, was 29·720 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 7 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 20·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·24" of rain and Ambala 0·28". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bikaner has had 0·12", Ajmere 0.81" and Kotah 0.75". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is 14° in defect at Ajmere; the minimum is in defect over the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen; Indore has had 0·18", Deesa 0·60", Surat 3·28", Dwarka 0·51" and Verawal 0·79". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except at Bhuj.

The Central Prov

BY THE WAY.

EAST FIFE AND MR. ASQUITH.

The suggestion that the electors of East Fife should mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Asquith's election as M.P. has been taken up with great enthusiasm. To the fund being raised there are over 2,600 subscribers. Mr. Asquith has made arrangements to go down to Fife on July 22, and has expressed special pleasure that a portion of the amount subscribed is to be devoted to the purchase of gifts for Mrs. Asquith and his daughters. The presentations will take place in the grounds of Blebo House. The function will take the form of a garden party, and the presentations will be made by ex-Provost Scott of Tayport, one of the Premier's oldest supporters. The date fixed, July 22, will be almost exactly twenty-five years since Mr. Asquith was first returned for East Fife.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. has gone all the way to Australia for a presiding genius for its new home at the corner of Great Russell-street and Tottenham Court-road. Mr. J. J. Virgo, the secretary of the Sydney Y. M. C. A., has been appointed general secretary in London. On leaving Sydney, where he has made the Y. M. C. A., a large and powerful organisation, he was presented with £400 and an illuminated address. Replying, Mr. Virgo said, he felt that Australia had been complimented by his selection for headquarters in London, and no effort would be wanting on his part to do credit to Australia in the new and far more exacting sphere of duty to which he had been called.

MACAULAY AND THE REFORM BILL.

In these days there is something of piquancy in the verses which Macaulay dashed off when a former Reform Bill was hanging in the balance :

> What though now opposed I be,
> Twenty years shall carry me ;
> If twenty won't thirty will,
> For I'm his Majesty's bouncing Bill.

In graver mood he wrote of the night, when the Bill passed the Commons by a majority of one. "I called a cabriolet, and the first thing the driver asked was, 'Is the Bill carried?' 'Yes, by one.' Thank God for it, Sir.'" "So ended," he goes on "a scene which will probably never be equalled till the reformed Parliament wants reforming, and that I hope will not be till the days of our grandchildren." So it has come to pass.

HAECKEL'S MUSEUM AT JENA.

Professor Ernest Haeckel, who recently fractured his leg by falling from a ladder in his museum at Jena, retired from his professorship in Jena University two years ago, on attaining his seventy-fifth year. But the veteran Professor still carries on in another sphere his investigations into the riddle of life which began half a century ago, when he first became acquainted with the theories of Darwin. With the generous financial help of certain German Princes, notably the Grand Duke of Weimar, he founded at Jena his wonderful Phylogenetic Museum for the purpose of displaying everything that has been discovered regarding man's descent and his relationship to the lower mammals.

CHILDREN AND LANGUAGES.

The system of exchanging boys and girls between the households of foreign countries, for the purpose of teaching the young folks languages, is steadily developing. In 1903, when the system was established, only twenty-three exchanges were made. Last year the number had grown to nearly ten times that figure. The French and Germans are taking most advantage of the new method. England lags behind, but as the value and economy of the system become better understood, there is no doubt that British parents will give it increasing encouragement.

A NEW MEDICAL PLANT AT KEW.

Some roots of an interesting medical plant have recently been acquired for Kew Gardens from British Columbia, where they were collected high up in the mountains above Kootenay Lake, near Mount Hooker. This plant is used by the Indians to cure sore throat. They chew a small piece about the size of a pea, but do not swallow it, and the remedy cured the guide of Colonel Davison, the collector, who had a very bad sore throat. The root is also boiled to make a tea, and used by the Indians for fever. The plant, which resembles something between celery and carrot, has lately flowered at Kew, and proves to be a species of "Ligusticum," belonging to the same botanical genus as the Sea Lovage that grows abundantly on the rocky shores of the Hebrides.

THE DISCOVERY OF CHLOROFORM.

The centenary of the birth of Sir James Young Simpson occurred on the 7th of last month, and the "Evening News" of Edinburgh has been recalling some facts connected with the man and his discovery. When Simpson passed away on May 6, 1870, a grave was offered in Westminster Abbey, but he rests in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh. There is a statue of him in West Princes-street Gardens, which keeps his memory green ; and the portrait by Moffat is, according to his nephew, Sir Alexander Simpson, a speaking likeness. He was worn out before his time by manifold labours, and there is pathos and truth in the words he uttered when on his death-bed. "How old am I? Fifty-nine. Well, I have done some work ; I wish I had been busier."

HOW THE HAPPY HIT WAS MADE.

Details, some of which are contradictory, have from time to time been given as to how Simpson made his happy hit. He tried the anæsthetic first upon himself and some other doctors, one of whom, Dr. Matthew Duncan, many in London will still remember. "The first night we took it," said Simpson, "Dr. Duncan, Dr. Keith, and I all tried it simultaneously, and were all 'under the table' in a minute or two." Dr. Simpson concluded that chloroform was stronger and better than ether. He found himself prostrate on the floor after one trial, while Dr. Duncan was snoring heavily, and Dr. Keith kicking violently at the table above him. Miss Petrie, a niece of Mrs. Simpson's was the first woman to be "chloroformed," and the first child born under its influence was christened Anæsthesia! The first public test was in the Edinburgh infirmary, November 15, 1847, where Simpson, as a student, had previously shrunk from the sight of human pain and suffering.

"ONE OF GOD'S GREATEST BLESSINGS."

Dr. John Brown, in "Rab" called the new anæsthetic "one of God's greatest blessings to his suffering children." Simpson had to defend himself from vituperation in many quarters, and wrote a paper, "The Defence of Anæsthesia," against the Scriptural objections. He often risked his own life in the effort to discover a still better means to banish pain. His servant, Clarke, on finding him insensible in his room, said : "He'll kill himself yet wi' thae experiments, an' he's a big fule, for they'll never find anything better than chlory," as he called chloroform. Indeed, this servant made an experiment himself on the cook, prevailing upon her to drink a mixture of champagne and chloroform. The result was, as might be expected; Clarke came flying upstairs, saying, "Come doon, come doon, doctor, I've pushioned the cook deid!"

A TERROR IN THE NORTH.

The late Mr. Galloway Weir was a terror to evil-doers in the North. It is told that a number of years ago, at Balmacara, a local tailor went to petition the late Sir Henry MacAndrew, then factor for the Lochalsh estate, for a croft on which he had set his heart. The tailor was persistent ; Sir Henry humoured him and easily kept him at arm's-length by means of verbal byplay. At length the tailor lost his temper. "By gosh, Sir Henry," he screeched, "if you won't give me that croft, I'll pit Galloway Wire on you."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The new system of entry and training of naval officers, which can be briefly referred to as the Selborne-Fisher scheme, is now being tested, so far as examination is concerned, by the passing for sub-lieutenant of the first batch of fifty-four cadets which went to Osborne in September 1903. A full description of the nature of the examination is given in the "Times" that the test will be thorough, and that these young men who have been elaborately trained, will prove competent embryo naval officers, there is no reason to doubt ; but the crux of the problem as to the success of the principle of universal entry for all branches of the naval service will only come two years hence, when the differentiation is made for the executives, the engineers, and the marines. While wishing success to the scheme, the weakest point clearly is whether these naval officers will make suitable chiefs of a corps essentially military like the Marines, and it may be remembered that what is known as the Douglas Committee, which sat some years ago to report in its working, while giving it general support, was more than doubtful on this point. In the United States Navy, while what our American friends call "the deck officers" and the engineer are interchangeable, the Marines have been kept distinct under their own officers.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

We are promised a Naval Review more imposing than any previously held at Spithead. A naval comtemporary has shown that we are to have fifty-seven armoured ships with a tonnage of 851,900 against twenty-nine armoured ships with 321,310 in 1897, so that the Navy would appear to have been more than doubled in fourteen years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech told us that the naval expenditure was twelve millions more than three or four years ago, and we have got something for it; but if he had gone back seven or eight years, and loans are taken into consideration, the increase is only about four millions. In short, the Chancellor took the lean years 1906-7 and 1907-8, and anything can be proved by figures.

THE NAVAL AIRSHIP.

The naval airship No. 1 has been launched without ceremony at Barrow, and with complete success—if the hauling out of the hugh craft can be properly described as a launch. The accounts of the vessel now she is afloat do not add much to the knowledge we already possessed of her construction, but the photographs of the ship which have been published to give a better idea of her appearance than any amount of description. In spite of her fine lines and handsomely modelled proportions, she has the unwieldy look of all her sisterhood. The First Lord of the Admiralty in his reply to the deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of Aerial Defence, appear to regret the arrangement by which the Navy is restricted to experimenting with the rigid dirigible, while the Army has the aeroplane to test. The sooner this arrangement is determined the better. There are, as Mr. McKenna said, plenty of men in the Navy ready and willing to undertake work in the aerial service, and they should not be debarred from the use of the most suitable machine, whatever may be its design. All the same, the naval officers at Barrow will, we may be sure, get the most out of the monster to which they are harnessed. Where to take her next must give them some thought, for there are not many sheltered spots like the Cavendish basin. It has been conjectured that the airship may be exhibited at the forthcoming Naval Review, but such a proposal has not yet been considered by the authorities, and statements based on assumed official sanction have no foundation. "To go slow" will be a good motto for the people who have the airship under their control, if only that the greatest result may be got out of her by way of trial and test. No amount of pin-pricking in the Press will, we trust, be permitted to influence the cautious course of action in regard to her movements which has most properly hitherto prevailed. The first all-British dirigible of the Navy is too precious to be risked unnecessarily.

VERSATILE WARRIORS.

In Continental armies men of the infantry and cavalry branches only serve long enough to enable them to learn their own work. In the British Army, however, not only are artillery drivers instructed in field-gun drill, but a certain number of men from every cavalry regiment and infantry battalion have to undergo a course of gun drill when opportunity is afforded. This has been the custom for the past forty years. In India, especially, fifty officers and men in each cavalry regiment and infantry battalion are trained annually in field-gun drill, and this system has been carried out since the days of the Mutiny of '57. In the artillery of the Old East India Company Service, every man was enlisted as "gunner and driver," so that he was equally at home in driving a team or in handling a gun in action. During the mutiny a large proportion of the men of many batteries were drafted from infantry regiments, especially as many of the native gunners deserted to the enemy. In the famous battery commanded by Captain Olpherts, latterly known as General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., nearly all the gunners and many drivers were ex-European infantrymen, and it was astonishing how "Hell Fire Jack," which was Sir William's well-known "sobriquet", got his men and horses into such a state of efficiency as to make them a terror to the enemy whenever it was known that his battery was in action against them on any battlefield.

THE SURREY VETERANS.

The inspection by Lord Roberts of the Surrey Veterans marks a further advance in the evolution of what we have no doubt will be in time one of our greatest national assets. In this respect Surrey, under the inspiration of Mr. St. Loe Strachey, has indeed, set a magnificent example which has yearly demonstrated the possibilities of the conception. In this county there is now an enrolled strength of ninety-six officers and 3,101 men, and of these sixty-three officers and 2,246 of other ranks attended the parade. Nobody watching them could for one moment have any doubts of the value of the "personnel" drawn up for inspection. The term veteran in a sense, hardly a happy one, as it inevitably suggests a degree of being past work, which in this case is entirely inappropriate. Far and away the majority of the men appeared to be between the ages of thirty-five and forty, and, as was the case at the parade in London a year ago, the spectator was at once struck with the well-to-do appearance of the men in the ranks. A better advertisement of a soldier's career for those who are prepared to take advantage of the benefits that it brings in its train could hardly be devised, and should be not without effect on the rising generation. On the general aspects of the future employment of these veterans on mobilisation and on the lines on which their social welfare should be locally looked after, we have dwelt before on more occasions than one. It is for the leaders of our country communities to interest themselves in the matter, and set that example which in this country has for hundred of years been the mainspring of our national movemen s.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The members of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve are to be congratulated on the consistent and persistent efforts they make from year to year to render themselves a thoroughly efficient force, upon which the Navy can draw in confidence in time of need. The strength of the force is now six divisions, comprising as many as 43 companies, and containing no fewer than 212 effident signal ratings whose smartness has been made a matter of comment by more than one inspecting officer. The force is not yet up to strength in the number of its officers, having only 160 of the 190 allowed by establishment; but there are twenty honorary officers. The establishment of petty officers and men is 4,220, and 3,848 of this number are at present enrolled, while the officers and petty officers' staff stand at 7 and 69 respectively, and is fully manned. During last financial year, there was a gratifying number of officers and men who submitted themselves to either 14 or 28 days' drill, viz., 42 officers and 1,111 men. These were all embarked for training in fully-manned ships of the First and Second Division of the Home Fleet, where the best possible information and training is to be obtained. The embarkations are reported as being most popular, and the Volunteers gain experience by association with active service ratings that will stand both themselves and the Navy in good stead should their service ever become necessary as a war adjunct in troublous times. Three medical officers also underwent a 14 days' course at Haslar to familiarise them with naval duties, while 35 officers and 50 men went through special gunnery courses, four officers and ten men through torpedo, six men through signalling and telegraphy. The reports on all these officers and men are said to have been most satisfactory, which is a matter that reflects credit on the force and is most acceptable to the nation.

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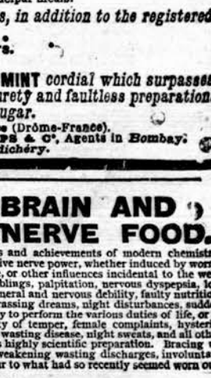

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Acts like a charm in
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The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its existing its ordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Safety Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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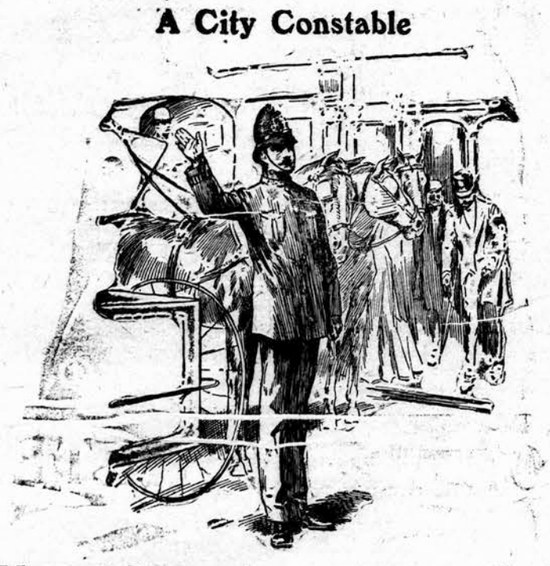
A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.	

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.
Rs. 10.
Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size.
Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Why suffer when—
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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole System, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
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To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
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The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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TONIC WINE

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs,
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilon, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 9 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.
SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.
DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.
ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, tickling, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of the obstinate excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 9-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, Nathabhoy Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE
Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
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Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
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